The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3181. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

Important Intelligence from the Southern Coast.

The National Forces at Tybee Attacked by Tatnall's Fleet.

TATNALL DRIVEN OFF

Troops Landed at Warsaw—Preparing to Attack Fort Pulaski.

Reported Landing on the Mainland of South Carolina.

INFORMATION DIRECT FROM RICHMOND.

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Good Effect of the Expeditions to the Rebel Coast.

Preparations for the Meeting of Congress.

The President's Message and the Department Reports.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 1.

THE MEETING OF CONGRESS.

As Congress meets to-morrow in regular session, it will probably take the usual course of calling the roll, ascertaining if a quorum is present, and appointing a Committee to advise the President of their readiness to receive any message he may be prepared to make, and then adjourning till next day. In that case the President's Message will not go in before Tuesday.

THE MESSAGE AND THE REPORTS.

The President's Message is completed. The report of the Secretary of the Navy has been forwarded to-night to the Agents of the Associated Press, North, to be published when it is introduced. A synopsis of the report of the Postmaster-General has also been forwarded, with the same conditions attached. The report of the Secretary of War will not be completed until to-morrow morning.

As no advance copies of the President's Message have been transmitted hence, it will be telegraphed.

The President applied the last touches to his Message to-night, at 5 o'clock, and it will be sent in to-morrow, if there is a quorum of Congress and the body remains in session to receive it. We are not permitted to disclose the contents of this important document, but it is understood to be eminently conservative upon the great questions now agitating the country. The question of arming the negroes, the President regards as too atrocious to bear mention and he will not permit, adopting the suggestion of the TIMES, any of his Secretaries to discuss this or any other extraneous subject in their reports, but they will be expected to confine themselves to the legitimate exhibits of the business of their Departments.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy, after mentioning the capture of Messrs. SLIDELL and MASON, says that the prompt and decive action of Capt. WILKES on this occasion merited and received the emphatic approval of this department, and, if a too generous forbearance was exhibited by him in not capturing the vessel which had these rebel enemies on board, it may, in view of the special circumstances and its patriotic motives, be excused; but it must, by no means, be permitted to constitute a precedent hereafter for the treatment of any case of a similar infraction of neutral obligations by foreign vessels engaged in commerce or the carrying trade.

JESSE D. BRIGHT TO TAKE HIS SEAT.

JESSE D. BRIGHT, of Indiana, is here and intends to take his seat in the United States Senate to-morrow, notwithstanding his treasonable letter to "His Excellency JEFF. DAVIS, President of the Confederate States," recommending to the adoption of that rebel functionary an "improved fire arm," to be employed against the armies of the Union. Is it not time to eject this man from a seat that he was never entitled to hold?

Senator POWELL, of Kentucky, also arrived this morning, and, it is said, intends to take his seat.

In the case of BRECKINRIDGE and BURNETT, of Kentucky, their seats will probably be declared vacant, and it is thought by some that Senator POWELL will be called upon for explanations.

Senator POLK, of Missouri, is also in the City, and will take his seat.

In reference to the disloyal members of Congress it is proposed by many members of Congress to appoint a Joint Committee of Investigation, to ascertain what have been the acts of the suspected parties, and wherever the investigation shows overt acts of treason, the report will recommend the expulsion of the parties from their seats.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM arrived to-day, and will probably have the assurance to take his seat to-morrow.

It is proposed that Mr. SEGAR, the member elected from the Fortress Monroe District of Virginia, will be met with objections to his taking his seat in Congress, except his Unionism is of a more unconditional character than is evidenced by his late enunciations.

Senator BAYARD is here, but it remains to be seen whether he will carry out his pledge to resign in case he found that his disaffection to the Union cause was not sustained by the people of Delaware, now that that State has shown its loyalty to be so unquestionable.

It has been ascertained that to-night there are not sufficient members of either House in the city to constitute a quorum, but the deficiency will probably be made up by the trains arriving to-morrow morning.

THE REBEL CAUSE LOST IN MISSOURI.

The proclamation of Gov. Price, in Missouri, that he must have fifty thousand more men to save the rebel cause in that State, is regarded by the Administration as the first public confession of defeat from the South, as it is known that PRICE cannot draw five thousand new men to his standard. By his own admission, the rebel cause in Missouri is lost, and the way is open for a National advance upon Memphis. The Administration has evidences of the demoralization of the rebel cause in many other places of the South, quite equal to that in Missouri.

DISTRESS AMONG THE WESTERN CONTRACTORS.

Hon. FRANK P. BLAIR, Chairman of the Committee of Military Affairs, has arrived. He reports great distress in the West among those who have done service for the public, in consequence of the slow mode of payment adopted by the Government. Contractors are forced to sell their claims at heavy discount, and Bankers and speculators are growing rich out of their suffering. Col. BLAIR will attempt immediate legislative remedy of these wrongs.

EX-SENATOR GREEN IN THE CITY.

Among the arrivals to-day is Ex-Senator JAMES S. GREEN, of Missouri, who was twice arrested on suspicion of disloyalty. He comes on professional business connected with the Supreme Court.

THE SUPREME COURT AND THE PRESIDENT.

Yesterday the members of the Supreme Court sent a communication to the President, announcing their intention to visit him to-morrow.

THE CASE OF GEN. FREMONT.

S. R. SHIPLEY, Esq., of St. Louis, is in Washington, and will remain in the city as counsel of the Government in any action which may be taken in the case of Gen. FREMONT. He is a distinguished member of the St. Louis bar.

REFUSALS TO ACCEPT MORE TROOPS.

Every mail brings from twenty to thirty letters to the War Department, from parties stating that they can raise regiments, battalions or brigades for the different arms of service, and seeking authority to do so. The answer given is that no further authorization can be granted.

REBEL PICKETS AT VIENNA AND FLINT HILL.

Within a week past the rebel pickets have made their appearance at Vienna, which is five miles beyond Lewinsville, and also at Flint Hill, which overlooks Fairfax Court-house. They show no disposition to attack our men. They appear at these points during the day and retire at night.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM THE REBELS.

Capt. MOTT, of Gen. HANCOCK's Division, had his pickets surprised by the appearance of a party of rebel cavalry, while he was engaged on Saturday afternoon at a house a mile and a half beyond Lewinsville near the Leesburgh turnpike. Capt. MOTT, however escaped without losing any of his men.

REBEL CAVALRY AT POHICK CHURCH.

A considerable body of the rebel cavalry have again appeared near Pohick Church, whence they had been driven by Gen. HEINTZELMAN a few days since.

THE FOREIGN ADVICES.

Advices received by the Government by the foreign mail, which was received here last night, indicate an improving state of temper in England toward our Government, which will, however, receive a temporary check by the news of the Mason and Slidell affair. Much interest is felt in reference to the naval expedition, and the current gossip of England was that it would be a failure; that it would attempt a landing at one or two points, and failing, the expedition would resolve itself into blockading vessels, and that the Government woutd then pretend that this alone was the purpose of the organization.

RUMORED CAPTURE OF LEESBURGH.

An unfounded rumor has been current all day that our troops have taken Leesburgh, and taken a large number of prisoners.

ANOTHER SKIRMISH AT DRAINSVILLE.

Major MOTT, of MOTT's Battery, with a detachment of FRIEDMAN's Cavalry, commanded by Capt. KLEINTZ, went out to-day to secure some provisions near Drainsville. Their advance guard were fired on and surrounded by rebel cavalry who were there, and before the artillery could be got into play, and the balance of cavalry make a charge, the four men got out. A shot from a cannon soon sent the rebels off at double quick, and the object of the visit was accomplished. A large force of rebel cavalry and artillery are now at Drainsville.

A DRESS BALL TO BE GIVEN.

On Wednesday night the officers of the Fifth Regular Cavalry are to give a splendid dress ball on Twenty-first-street, near their quarters. The President and Mrs. LINCOLN, Gen. MCCLELLAN and Staff, and the heads of departments have been invited to be present.

FLUTTERING AMONG THE SUTLERS.

The announcement in the TIMES that Senator WILSON is to introduce a bill to abolish the office of sutler. has already created an intense excitement among the cermorants who have been using their position to rob the soldiers. The number of extortionists is only limited by the number of sutlers, unless the officers—colonels and others—who are interested in the profits are to be counted in; and I am informed that already some of the sutlers are urging the raising of means to be used in defeating the proposed bill.

TWO BULLIES SHOT DEAD.

A few days since, while Lieut. SLOAN, of the New-York Thirty-first Regiment, was officer of the guard, a number of bullies of the regiment, who have always been a turbulent element in the organization, attacked him. He called out the guard, but they not obeying, he drew his revolver and shot one of the leading mutineers, named SCOTTIE, dead. Gen. FRANKLIN investigated the matter, and finding it to be a clear case of self-defence, he took no further notice of it. Three days since a round robin was sent to Gen. FRANKLIN' threatening the life of Lieut. SLOAN if he was not tried for the killing of SCOTTIE. Two days since, SLOAN was again attacked by the same party, and he again settled the difficulty by shooting another dead, since which event he has not been molested.

THE NUMBER OF SICK SOLDIERS.

The number of Union soldiers now on the sick list in the various camps and hospitals of the country is estimated at sixty thousand, which is in itself a great army; but the percentage is not large, being only about twelve in each hundred. The sanitary regulations of the army are pronounced very defective and behind the age, and the National Sanitary Commission, to meet here in a few days, will, it is thought, endeavor to remodel and reform the system.

DISSATISFACTION AMONG THE REBELS.

Gen. MCCLELLAN has received the following dispatch from Gen. STONE:

POOLESVILLE, Nov. 28, 1861.

To Major-General McClellan:

Yesterday one deserter came in from the Mississippi Twenty-first Regiment, at the risk of his life. Two others of the same regiment and company implored an officer bearing a flag of truce to bring them over with him. Of course he could not make such a use of a white flag. It is represented that nearly a dozen in that company wish to leave. The reasons given are, neglect when sick and want of proper food. The total force in the vicinity of Leesburgh fit for duty is represented to be about 2,600. There are from 600 to 800 sick. There are two companies of Irishmen in the Twenty-first Mississippi Regiment, represented to be greatly dissatisfied. Informers say there are no troops between Manassas Junction and Goose Creek, on Gun-spring Road.

[E. P. STONE, Brigadier-General.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM RICHMOND.

To-night a gentleman who left Richmond on Wednesday last arrived in this city. He brings important intelligence relative to the state of public feeling South, and as his opportunities for observation have been excellent, his information is regarded as trustworthy. So well was he confided in by the people of Richmond, that over one hundred and fifty letters for persons in the North were given him to deliver, and these he very properly turned over to the Government. He states that the most intense excitement prevails in Richmond and throughout the South, owing to our naval expeditions. Our success at Hilton Head and Bay Point, which were regarded the most formidable that had been constructed upon the coast, filled the Cotton States with dismay, and they had abandoned their coast defences, and the people were calling upon the Governors of the States to withdraw their troops now in Virginia, that they might return South and prevent the Yankees from marching into the interior. The result of this state of public feeling, which had become known to the troops in Virginia, had been to cause insubordination and mutiny wherever the Southern troops were, and to such an extent had the mutiny proceeded about Richmond, Yorktown and Manassas, that DAVIS and BENJAMIN had been compelled to give the most positive assurances to the soldiers that if they would cease their rebellion a sufficient number should be sent South to drive the Yankees from their soil. With this assurance the men had again become quiet. Between the people of Richmond and the rebel Executive and Congress the most bitter feeling had been engendered, when Congress decided to remove the Capital to Nashville. The troops and politicians from the cotton States were loud in their denunciations of Virginia, and openly expressed themselves willing to allow Yankees to take the State; that it was barren and cold, without transportation; that to remain during the Winter was utter ruin to them. The people and troops were in constant apprehension of an attack along their whole Potomac line, and this fear has increased now, that a large force has left for the Cotton States. They were especially apprehensive of a movement against them below Occoquan. The news from Savannah and Pensacola had increased the panic, and he expresses the opinion, that already Virginia is half conquered without the firing of a gun.

FAIRFAX BEYOND OUR LINES.

An intelligent fugitive slave, who has just arrived at our lines, gives a saddening picture of the condition of Fairfax County, about Manassas, Centreville and Fairfax Court-house. He says that everywhere fences have been destroyed, horses, vehicles and harness taken and forage seized. Farmers have only oxen to do their work, and not enough of them, even if they had wagons. Nearly all the slaves have been moved across Bull Run into Prince William County, or have been sent further North into Virginia, or into other States. Rebel families have nearly all prepared to move, as only ruin and poverty seem to stare them in the face if they remain. They are loud in their curses against their own troops for the depredations they have suffered at their hands. Union men, however, still remain in their places, but they are compelled to keep silent. Their loyalty, however, is well known in the community, and they are closely watched to discover any act inimical to the rebel Government. A number are now confined in Richmond. Among them are Mr. ALEXANDER HAIGHT, a farmer, residing above Centreville; Mr. FRAGLEY, who resides near Centreville on the Warrington Turnpike; a farmer, named BUTLER, and one of his hired men named JOSEPH LINN. Incendiarisms have been of frequent occurrence. Among the residences burned are: LEWIS', near Sangster's Cross Roads; BROTTEN's house and barn, and two houses near Pohick Church. So devastated is the country, he states, that our troops will find nothing but desolate houses, barren and unstocked farms, empty barns and a few impoverished and suffering people.

SECRETARY CAMERON AND THE QUESTION OF SLAVES.

A letter has been received here from GEORGE D. PRENTICE, Esq., dated New-York, Nov. 26, 1861, stating that he had nothing to do with the article in the Louisville *Journal*, censuring the speech made by Secretary CAMERON, at the dinner-party lately given by Col. FORNEY in honor of Mr. PRENTICE. The entire article in the *Journal* was a misrepresentation of the speech, sent by some person without the knowledge of Mr. PRENTICE. Secretary CAMERON's opinions on the subject are the same as those expressed in his instructions to Gens. BUTLER and SHERMAN, and it is understood that they will be reiterated in his annual report to the President.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE OF THE SUMTER.

The latest official intelligence concerning the whereabouts of the privateer *Sumter*, is from the Consul at Paramaribo, in a letter dated Oct. 17. He had been informed that she was near, or at an island about 30 miles to the windward of Curacoa, and the crew cruising about in their boats.

UNWITTING REBEL AGENTS.

By the ingenuity of the rebels, loyal mercantile houses have been made the mediums of conveying intelligence between the rebels and their agents abroad. In some instances, however, firms, every member of which have been identified with the Republican Party, have sustained the Administration, and have subscribed largely to the National loan, have been found in this awkward position, and when told of it have been indignant at the suspicion thus seemingly cast upon their loyalty, but were unable to deny palpable facts which showed how completely they had been used to serve the purposes of the rebellion, though unconsciously to themselves. The manner in which the thing was conducted was this: A rebel messenger from the South would mail letters from some Northern Post-office, directed to a fictitious party in London, care of some house in New-York of known loyalty, and they, supposing that the letters came from some of their correspondents, would put the letters with their own mail and forward them. The removal of the envelope would disclose a second superscription, and that the name of some rebel emissary abroad. Their letters in reply would be forwarded to a fictitious address, care of the same house in New-York, and marked, "To be called for." The person calling would be a rebel messenger. The Government detectives deserve great credit for their ingenuity in ferreting out this dodge of the rebels, and this disclosure in the TIMES will probably put our loyal merchants on their guard.

THE PRIME MINISTER OF CANADA.

Hon. Mr. GALT, Prime Minister of Canada, is on a visit to Washington.

THE GRADES OF NAVY OFFICERS.

Based upon a recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy, Congress will be called upon to revise the grades of our naval officers. The rank of Flag-officer will probably be created, and below it will be the rank of Captain, Commander, Lieutenant Commanding, Lieutenant, Passed Midshipman and Midshipman. Following the recommendation, they will probably authorize the appointment of seven Flag officers from the present list of Captains and Commanders, without reference to the present seniority, and that the rank will be continued with those who shall distinguish themselves during the war. A provision will probably be made also, to retire officers after a service of forty-five years.

SOLDIERS DEAD.

Private FRANK, Co. B., Twenty-second Massachusetts, and SAMUEL DEVLINT, Forty-fourth New-York, died to-day, in camp near Miner's Hill, Va.

THE MARSHAL FOR UTAH RESIGNED.

HENRY GRICE, Marshal of Utah, has resigned, on the ground that the business of the office is non-compensative since the creation of the Territorial Government of Nevada.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTHERN COAST.

AN ENGAGEMENT AT TYBEE ISLAND.

Attack by Tatnall's "Fleet" upon the National Vessels.

He is Driven Off---Loss Not Stated.

The National Troops in Possession of Warsaw, and Preparing to Attack Fort Pulaski.

A Landing Made on the Mainland of South Carolina.

The afternoon edition of the Baltimore *American*, of Saturday, contains the following interesting intelligence from the scene of operations on the Georgia and South Carolina coasts, copied from Virginia papers:

THE FEDERALS AT TYBEE.

AUGUSTA, Tuesday, Nov. 26, 1861.

On Sunday evening several barges of Lincolnites landed on Tybee Island.

AUGUSTA, Wednesday, Nov. 27, 1861.

Com. TATNALL commenced an attack on the Federal forces on Tybee Island this morning.

The above are the only references made to the subject of the landing on Tybee, and consequently the result of Com. TATNALL's attack is not known.

COMMODORE TATNALL ATTACKS THE FEDERAL FLEET IN COCKSPUR ROADS—THE YANKEES IN POSSESSION OF WARSAW.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, Nov. 27.

Commodore TATNALL, with three small steamers and one gunboat, attacked the Federal fleet in Cockspur Roads yesterday. The engagement lasted one hour, and from forty to fifty shots were exchanged. No person was injured on our side. The effect of the firing on the enemy is not known.

Failing to draw the fleet under the guns of Fort Pulaski, Commodore TATNALL withdrew. There are now six large vessels inside of the bar, and one large frigate was towed over yesterday afternoon. The enemy has pickets all around Tybee Island, as far as King's Landing.

It is reported that the Yankees have taken possession of Warsaw, and that they are preparing to attack Fort Pulaski. [Warsaw Island is another of the small sea islands on the Coast of Georgia, a short distance south of the lately seized island of Tybee. This is the first news we have had of its possession by the National forces.]

LATEST FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

AUGUSTA, Tuesday, Nov. 26, 1861.

The Charleston *Courier* of this morning, says that two Yankee gunboats had landed troops at Buckingham. This is on the mainland. Our forces made a forward movement. Gen. LEE has issued orders that no one shall leave Charleston without a permit. The greatest activity prevails in army movements and Gen. LEE will dispute every inch of ground with a courage and desperation which will teach the Yankees a severe lesson. They will not be allowed to gain a permanent foothold on the mainland of South Carolina.

CAPTURE OF A PRIVATEER ON THE TEXAS COAST.

The Galveston *Citizen* had been received in Richmond. It gives an account of an action between the Confederate schooner *Royal Yacht* (privateer) and the National steamer *Santee*. The *Royal Yacht* was surprised when lying outside of the harbor of Galveston. Finding it impossible to reach the harbor, she gave battle. The contest was a severe one, but the *Yacht* was finally overcome. No particulars had been received in regard to the number killed and wounded, as all on board the *Yacht* had been taken prisoners. The *Santee* was still lying outside the harbor. The authorities of Galveston had proposed an exchange of prisoners, but no response had been received from the commander of the *Santee*.

ARRIVAL OF SALT.

A vessel had arrived at a Southern port bringing three thousand bushels of salt.

LATEST FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Dec. 1.

The Old Point Boat has arrived. There is no news from the South.

The *S. R. Spaulding* had arrived from Hatteras. She reports that several rebel gunboats were seen in a neighboring inlet.

AFFAIRS AT PORT ROYAL.

THE TRANSPORTS OF THE EXPEDITION—THE REBELS GATHERING AT SAVANNAH—NO ATTACK APPREHENDED.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PORT ROYAL, Tuesday, Nov. 19.

Having closely observed the movements of the great naval fleet which sailed from Hampton Roads Oct. 29, 1861, and having noticed features connected therewith, outside of the fighting part, worthy of public notice, I would give you a few items in regard to them.

Of twenty transport ships in this fleet four belonged to Mr. VANDERBILT. These four ships have brought here in safety nearly one-half of the whole number of troops of the expedition, and large cargoes of stores. They have encountered storms which in fury never was surpassed on the coast, and which sent some of the transports into port for safety, and gave others the appearance of an old house with the windows rather the worse for wear. They have outridden all obstacles without the loss of even one inch of lumber or sail, and without having taken a bucket full of water over the rail in the severest storm.

It may be imagined that if ships fly the *Blue Peters* as do the Collins and Roberts line, they are all right, let whatever that may occur; but if all is in a name, how did it happen that the *Baltic* and *Illinois* got ashore on Hatteras Shoal? Where were the deep sea leads at the time they were going there? How is it that the *Coatzacoalcos* is not wanted for further use to Government? Is it because she is too sound a ship for such purpose?

How happens it that the *Atlantic* had all her stern ports stove in on her passage here? Certainly the flag-ship should steer clear of all such mishaps. And again, would'nt it have been judicious to have tied a string around that smoke-stack of the *Illinois*, the top of which was missing the day after the gale of Nov. 1st and 2d?

A thousand such occurrences might be named. Com. VANDERBILT is entitled to the greatest credit for sending with this fleet the steamships *Vanderbilt*, *Ariel*, *Daniel Webster* and *Ocean Queen*; and for his judgment in selecting such masters as LEFEVRE, TERRY, JOHNSTON and SEABURY, he has won the respect and received the heartfelt thanks of all who were so fortunate as to embark with them.

From present appearances many of the points for which we are to contend will be attacked by naval forces; is it not then very requisite that we should have safe transports, for on them largely depends just such successes as are to-day applauded by every loyal American—those of Hatteras and Port Royal.

There is another Naval Expedition soon to move. The fleet will start from this port.

The following named vessels are the transports of the fleet: *Empire City, Philadelphia, Marion, Oriental, Cahawba, Daniel Webster, Ariel, Star of the South.*

It is thought that this fleet will sail in about one week, as preparations are rapidly in progress. The destination is known to none but those in command—but it is rumored that the blow is to be struck on the Coast of Florida.

An English frigate of about the size of the *Wabash* came in this morning. A few moments after her arrival, she fired a national salute, which was answered by the *Wabash*.

Our troops on Hilton Head Island are busily engaged in fortifying. Negro contrabands recently brought in report that the rebels are gathering in large forces at Savannah and along the shore on the main. No attack on Hilton Head Island, however, is apprehended.

TICONIC.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

Price's Army Moving North—Going to Kansas—McCulloch Going to Arkansas.

ROLLA, Mo., Saturday, Nov. 30.

A scout, who has followed the army of the rebels since the evacuation of Springfield, came in yesterday. He reports the rebels some 15,000 strong, moving North in three divisions. The right wing, 6,000 strong, commanded by Gen. MCBRIDGE, resting on Stockton, Cedar County. The left wing held position near Nevada, Vernon County, under command of Gen. RAINS, with 4,000 men. Gen. PRICE, with 5,000 men, commanded the centre, and was near Montebello, Vernon County.

These figures were obtained from the Quartermaster of the rebel force by our scouts.

Gen. PRICE's intention is to march into Kansas, and make that State the field of his operations. His spies report to him that Gen. LANE is at Fort Scott, with 5,000 men. PRICE will evade the latter, and press into Kansas at or near Butler, Bates County.

The march was taken up on the 26th ult.

Col. CLARKSON, commanding the rear of the rebel army, left Greenfield on Sunday last.

Gen. PRICE issued an order to MCCULLOH to follow him, which the latter disregarded, and is marching towards Arkansas, to go into winter quarters.

The rebels are thinly clad and poorly fed, and evince a disposition to disband and seek their homes. Fifty of FREMAN's marauders were at Steelville, breaking open stores and houses, and helping themselves to what they could find. FREMAN himself is reported in that vicinity.

Major BOWEN, with 1,000 cavalry, left here yesterday with a view of getting south of FREMAN and cutting off his retreat.

The weather is exceedingly frosty. On Friday we had a slight fall of snow.

REPORTS FROM SEDALIA.

SEDALIA, Mo., Sunday, Dec. 1.

Parties from the West say that the country between Lexington is almost deserted, the men having gone to join PRICE, or attaching themselves to the various commands of his officers throughout that region.

JENNISON's men are in Jackson County, devastating the county, and various parties of armed rebels have gone into that section, with the avowed purpose of driving them out.

Gen. PRICE's proclamation has been circulating in the river counties, and will doubtless induce large numbers to join the rebel army.

My informants say that for a distance of about 60 miles, which was traveled yesterday and to-day, they met only one man on the road.

SEIZURE OF A RAILROAD TRAIN BY THE REBELS.

LEAVENWORTH, Saturday, Nov. 30.

The train on the Platte Company Railroad was seized yesterday, on its arrival at Weston, by the guerrillas under GORDON, and the United States Express Company's freight appropriated. All the money in charge of the Express was saved. The mail matter was not taken. GORDON had previously robbed the stores of several union men of Weston.

No more trains will be run on that road till this gang is dispersed.

Maj. R. M. HOUGH, Aid-de-camp to Gen. HUNTER, in command of four companies of the First Missouri Cavalry, as escort to a large train from Sedalia, arrived yesterday. The command had an engagement with rebels at Black Walnut Creek, and killed and wounded seventeen and took five prisoners. Five Federals, including Maj. HOUGH, were wounded, but none seriously.

The weather is cold, and ice is running in the river.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

The Recruiting Business—Vessels at the Brooklyn Navy-yard—Regulars in the Harbor.

Very few applicants presented themselves at the regular recruiting offices for enlistmeut last week, and as some of them were rejected by the examining surgeon, the business done was very slight, not more than eight men having been enlisted at all the offices. The country stations did not send in any men.

Naval recruiting was as brisk as usual. Two hundred men were shipped here last week. There are now 700 disposable seamen on board the receiving ship *North Carolina*, all of whom will be required for the vessels nearly ready to be put into commission.

The following vessels are at the Brooklyn Navy-yard:

	Guns.		Guns.
North Carolina	84	Chippewa	7
Oneida	7	Rhode Island	5
Wyandotte	10	Nightingale	6
Sumter	10	Arthur	6
Crusader	10	Mercedita	6
Quaker City	9	Relief	2
Winona	7	Two vessels on the stocks.	

The vessels in the stream are: *Vandalia*, sloop-of-war, (22;) steamers *G. B. Hale* (4) and *Flambeau* (4,) and the receiving-ship *Kate Stambler*.

The forces in the Harbor sum up as follows:

	Men.		Men.
Governor's Island	700	North Carolina	700
Fort Hamilton	1,150	Kate Stambler	150
Fort Lafayette	60	Vessels in harbor	500
Bedloe's Island	55		
Marine Barracks	150	Total	3,465

Many of the Texan soldiers on Governor's Island, Bedloe's Island and at West Point have deserted. Some are missing after every pay-day. It is doubtful whether the authorities care much about this.

The quarters in Castle William, Governor's Island, lately occupied by the Hatteras prisoners, have been thoroughly limewashed and fumigated, but are not yet considered safe, on account of the numerous cases of typhoid fever, measles, &c., which occurred among the prisoners. Meanwhile the recruits are kept in tents until they have been examined by the Post Surgeon, and have received their uniforms, when they are transferred to more comfortable quarters in the garrison.

Matters at Fort Hamilton continue the same as last reported. The Twelfth Infantry is still there, and also the headquarters of the Eighth Infantry. The men of the Twelfth have made good progress in their drill, and will compare favorably with most of the regiments in the field. They have been expecting marching orders for the last two or three weeks, and are quite ready to go at a few minutes' notice. When they have left, recruiting will commence for the second battalion of the Twelfth.

ARRIVAL OF COM. WILKES.

Com. WILKES arrived in the City yesterday morning, at 6 A. M., by the night train from Boston. He breakfasted at the St. Nicholas Hotel, and thence immediately proceeded to Staten Island to spend the day. He will return to the St. Nicholas to-day, with Mrs. WILKES, and there remain for several days.

NEWS FROM REBELDOM.

Interesting Extracts from Rebel Newspapers.

Bold Protest in Charleston Against Confederate Tyranny.

Comments on the Port Royal Expedition—The Black Flag—Confederate News from London—Items from Tennessee.

THE COTTON PROBLEM.

Sufferings of the Confederates in Western Virginia.

ANOTHER COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.

We are in the receipt of newspapers from the South to a recent date, which contain articles of a good deal of interest in regard to the operations of the Government. The Charleston *Courier* contains a report of the proceedings upon the opening of the first Court held in that City since the inauguration of the new Government. After Judge MAGRATH had charged the members of the jury upon the general duties of their position, the following proceedings took place in regard to

THE SEQUESTRATION ACT OF THE CONFEDERATE GOVERNMENT.

Mr. PETIGRU read a writ of garnishment, served upon him, and interrogatories attached, in reference to alien enemy's property.

Mr. PETIGRU said the objection he had to these interrogatories was, that no human authority has the right to put these questions to him or any one in the same circumstances. He might recognize the authority of South Carolina to do as proposed by the Act, *because in a State like South Carolina a sufferer has no security or remedy against those in power*, unless from some guarantee in the Constitution of the State. *For a State may do whatever it is not forbidden to do by the fundamental law of the State.*. But the Confederate States have no such claim to generality. Their authority is confined to the constitution which confers it and the powers delegated to them, and whereas, in the case of a sovereign, we must show a guarantee *against* the power, in the case of the Confederacy they must show a warrant *for* their power.

There is no article in the Constitution of the Confederate States which authorizes them to set up an *inquisition*, or to proceed otherwise than according to the laws of the land. In fact, the best authority for this proceeding is HUDSON's treatise on the Star Chamber, in *Second Collutanea Juridicia.* It will be found that the method prescribed in this confiscation act is precisely that of the Star Chamber. They call this a writ of garnishment; Mr. HUDSON calls it a subpœna. This calls upon me to disclose all the cases in my knowledge of property held by an alien enemy. Mr. HUDSON requires the party to appear before the Star Chamber, and answer all questions which shall be put to him. These are alike in being general. There is no plaintiff. It is an *inquisition.* * * * If no such power has been granted, how can such a thing be legal? * * * What is incident to cases of the war power, the grant of the war power covers; but does the war power require the creation of a star chamber to wrong and harass our people? * * * Where is the authority given? Where is the power to call upon the citizen in a new and unheard-of manner, to answer questions upon oath for the purpose of enforcing the confiscation law? Shall it be said that it is to furnish the means for carrying on the war? How can that be said to be necessary, which is *absolutely never known to have been done before?* Was there anybody that ever fought before Gen. BEAUREGARD? War unfortunately is not a new thing. Its history is found on every page. Was there ever a law like this endured, practiced, or heard of? It certainly is not found among the people from whom we derive the common law. No English monarch or Parliament has ever sanctioned or undertaken such a thing. It is utterly inconsistent with the common law to require an inquisitorial examination of the subjects of the laws of war. It is no more a part of the law of war than it is a part of the law of peace. * * *

All that can be said in favor of the end and object proposed, can be said in favor of the Star Chamber and the Spanish Inquisition. TORQUEMADA set on the latter institution with the best of motives. It was to save men's souls. He labored most earnestly, in season and out of season; and when high necessity commanded, he burnt their bodies to save their souls. * * * We do not consider that the end justifies the means in these days, but TORQUEMADA *might have burnt Jews and Protestants, without calling upon their best friends to inform against them, and making it penal not to do so.* * * *

The war power includes as an incident, everything which is necessary or usual. It cannot be pretended that this is necessary or usual, since it never was done before. This is not the first war that ever was waged: and the laws of war are not the subject of wild speculation. Now, the means granted to attain this end are based upon the supposition that the end deserves all commendation; *that nothing in the world is more calculated to advance the repute of the country than to be keen in searching out the property of enemies, and proceeding against them when they have no opportunity of being heard, and to impoverish them by taking away the earnings of their industry and applying it to other uses.* * * * It would be the most intolerable hardship for me, for a citizen, at every quarter section to be obliged to tell all he knows or suspects against his neighbor. It is pretended that it is an innocent proceeding. How can that be innocent which calls upon one to commit a breach of trust? * * *

The law protects every man in keeping silence when a question is asked that involves professional confidence. There can be no greater oppression than to compel a person to violate a moral or legal duty.

Something should be said about the objects of this law, for there is a very common error in supposing that it applies to the estates of native citizens who are living abroad in an enemy's country. The term alien enemy is the only one used in the act. It is a definite, technical construction. An alien enemy must be born out of the legiance of the sovereign. There can be no dispute about it. He is not an alien enemy if he was born within the domains of the sovereign. A sovereign has a right to require his return. He may call on him to come home. What it is in the sovereign's power to do, and what he *may* do with his subject when he refuses to return, is another matter. But until he has been called on by his sovereign to return, a man commits no breach of duty in living in an enemy's country, according to law. It is impossible that the makers of the law should not be aware of this, and they seem to have purposely left this open for the interposition of humanity.

Mr. PETIGRU denied that there was any precedent for this law; and a freeman could not be compelled to aid this confiscating law, by informing against both his friends and enemies. It was this which moved those brave men, who not only shook the pillars of monarchy to its base, and abolished the Star Chamber, but did it with the declaration that no such thing should be tolerated again. Are we going, in the heyday of our youth, to set an example which has been repudiated by every lover of freedom from the beginning of time to this day, which has never found an advocate, shocks the conscience, and invades the rights of the private citizen.

It is an extraordinary stretch of power, in an extraordinary time, when we are endeavoring to make good before the world our right to its respect as an enlightened people—a people capable of self-government, and of governing themselves in a manner worthy of the civilization and light of the age; and this act, *borrowed from the darkest period of tyranny, is dug up from the very quarters of despotism*, and put forward as our sentiments. *They are not my sentiments*; and sorry will I be if in this sentiment I am solitary and alone. * * * With regard to that which requires the violation of professional confidence, he must be better instructed before making up his mind to the order of responsibility or not. There are cases when it is dishonor or death—*and death will certainly be chosen by every man who deserves the name.*

Mr. MILES, the District Attorney, moved that Mr. PETIGRU make a return to the Court of Garnishment, in which the question stated by him should be raised, that if the first duty which devolved upon his Honor since he had put on his robes, and opened the first term of the Confederate Court in South Carolina, was to listen to an invective against the Government whose commission he bore—at least so much respect might be paid to the mandate of the Court, which issued, with the sanction of his Honor's name, that a formal return might be made to it, so that the points made by the respondent, in which not only the constitutionality of the law passed by the Congress of the Confederate States, *but the very authority of that Congress itself, and the validity of the Government which it represents, are drawn in question*, may be at least set down for argument, and not be allowed to be treated only with invective. * * * * *

He might be pardoned, however, if, in passing, he called the attention of the audience, *for whose benefit the remarks of the respondent seem to have been made*, to the singular position which the succinct respondent to-day for the first time occupied. It was not strange that one who had so often distinguished himself by the undaunted boldness with which he threw himself in opposition to the weight of public opinion, should be the one who now invoked the aid of the Court to protect those whom the law of Congress designates as alien enemies, *but whom he still prides himself on calling "fellow-countrymen," from the tyranny of a Government which attempts to make their property subject to the rules of war*. This was consistent with his past position. But it was certainly a remarkable metamorphosis, that the eminent jurist who fearlessly, and almost alone, in his opposition to the political sentiments of the State, should now invoke the strictest and sternest construction of State rights that had ever been contended for even in South Carolina, in opposition to the power of the Confederate Government to pass a law in relation to a subject-matter expressly intrusted to Congress by the Constitution.

It is true that the profession of submission to the authority of the State in this matter was accompanied by the explanation, that such submission would be given only because *there could be no successful resistance to the tyranny*. But even with this qualification, the acknowledgment of the authority of the State was remarkable from such a quarter.

THE NAVAL EXPEDITION TO PORT ROYAL—THE BLACK FLAG—COMMENTS OF THE SOUTHERN PRESS.

From the New-Orleans Picayune.

The Yankee expedition which has just made its descent on the coast of South Carolina, with the partial success reported by telegraph, is another John Brown raid, expanded into a hideous magnitude by all the capacities for evil of a vengeful Government. There have been, from time to time, feeble efforts to disguise the malignant purpose of the man in power at Washington, *to make the war one for extermination, in that order to establish their power over the millions who have thrown off their dominion*. Fremont's Abolition was equivocally modified, to suit the exigencies of a campaign within States where there were deluded slaveholders contending alongside of Abolitionists as Union men. To cheat willing dupes in Kentucky and Missouri there were hollow protestations made that the Administration would invariably cause the titles of slave property to be respected, and separate itself from the extreme wrong of its supporters, who are for making the war an Abolition crusade. But those shallow pretences are now thrown aside, as not suited to the emergency in which the North now finds itself in confronting a unanimous South. *The black element is openly adopted as a fixed principle in the war.* The supposed terrors of a servile insurrection are held up for intimidation, and the incitement of such a war actually attempted in all the forms of an avowed public policy, as the chosen means, in a Christian age, for settling political controversies with nine millions of white Christians, and a Government calling itself a republic, to extinguish in blood the liberty of withdrawing from insupportable tyranny.

There is no possible way by which any man within the Northern States can delude himself hereafter with the notion that his Government is not prosecuting a war of relentless subjugation, of which the extermination of Slavery is no longer an incident, but a prime object; no longer a means, but distinctly an end. The proof is glaring in the instructions from the War Department to the commander of the great expedition, in which the authority is conferred to take into the service of the national army "all fugitives from labor," and to organize them under military rules, and to arm them at his discretion. There is a miserable attempt at evasion in cautioning the military authorities that it is not intended that there should be a "general" arming of negroes—only such arming as the officers may think necessary for the object of success in the securing of the conquest of the country.

The loyal Abolitionists interpret this in its natural sense when they say that it authorizes 50,000 or 500,000 as the service may require. "It will embrace," as the Chicago *Tribune* urges, "all the slaves, if it needs that many to help the Government to crush the rebellion."

It is to be noted, too, that the Secretary's order directs the military to accept and muster into the service of the United States all fugitives who present themselves, but makes no provision for the return of any of them to their owners. Even the "loyal" owner, if there be such a creature in South Carolina, who has lost his negro, by being converted into a black Union soldier, is referred to Congress for payment for his loss. The negro is never to be restored.

The Government at Washington has thus blazoned emancipation and servile insurrection on its flag, as plainly as John Brown did when he led on his forlorn gang of desperadoes into Virginia. Lincoln and Cameron, and Sherman, are as fit subjects as he was for the gibbet, which punished one miserable villain for a crime which becomes the more monstrous in them that they perpetrate it in the name of a great Government, and enacted by a half a million of bayonets.

It is an unmistakable fact of this bloody and atrocious programme that the army of invasion is accompanied by a thousand "contrabands," or fugitives from Virginia masters, to be the neucles of this new black army of "the Union," and to give warning to stubborn slaveholders that the North will devastate the whole land, and make it uninhabitable by white men, if it is not permitted to be master over the owners of the soil.

With this black flag unfurled against us, the people of the South can see what *it is against which they must fight, with all their souls and all their strength—as they would fight on the deck of a ship at sea, boarded by pirates, or as they would intrench themselves in their own houses against assassins*. There could be no thought of a surrender while there was strength to wield a weapon, or to die grappling a detested enemy. And there is the buoyant faith that courage, faith in the invincibility of a brave race defending a righteous cause, and trust in a Divine Providence to baffle the crimes of men and nations, will save this land from ineffable pollution.

It is with amazement and horror more than alarm, that we record these proofs of the frenzy which has obliterated in the Northern heart all moral and humane instincts, and turned into a horde of howling demons a race lately of our own household, who were nurtured under the daily teachings of a gospel of peace.

WHAT IS THOUGHT OF THE SOUTH IN ENGLAND.

From the London Correspondence of the Charleston Mercury.

But for the commencement of hostilities by the North, I am quite certain that the Government of Great Britain would have cordially welcomed the Confederates States into the family of nations by the 1st of July; and that such welcome would have been speedily followed by France, Spain and other continental nations. Probably Great Britain will be the first nation to enter into diplomatic relations with the Confederate States. Louis Napoleon is not in the least inclined to precede her in the recognition of our independence, willing as he may be to follow her lead. He may even go so far as to intimate to her, that it will be entirely agreeable to him, if she will take the initiative in this regard; *but there are prudential motives to restrain him from inaugurating the measure himself*. Nor can those motives cease to exist until there is a solution to the Sardinian island question. The Red Republicans, with a view to ulterior objects, are almost to a man arrayed against the course of the Confederate States; and *they are too numerous, and too united and resolute to be deceived by the Emperor*. If he acquires Sardina, however, he will be sufficiently strong in the Empire to do as he chooses in his foreign policy. The Red Republicans, who are the most violent of European Abolitionists, would tacitly acquiesce in the recognition of the Confederate States by him, provided Great Britain had previously recognized them. That which occurred in the recognition as a belligerent, will assuredly occur in the recognition as an independent Government. Great Britain will be the first to act; then France; then Spain; and afterwards the other Continental Powers and States.

The sentiment of the people of this realm, particularly in business circles, is favorable to an immediate recognition of the Confederate States. The newspaper Press is almost unanimous in this behalf. Occasionally it utters severe remarks against the South, from which, however, benefit is derived. *In fact, they are designed to operate in that sense.*

Every arrival from New-York assures us that a great battle is imminent near Washington. Should that city pass into the possession of the Confederate States, their people would have but few more sacrifices to make for the consummation of their cause. Whenever the Lincoln Government retreats from the Capital, it will cease to be respected as one of the Governments of the earth. Diplomatic relations would be discontinued with its Minister near the Court of St. James. A proud moment would that be of receiving such intelligence. It is awaited here, from day to day, by the Southern Commissioners, I understand, with intense solicitude.

So far as the Non-slaveholding States are concerned, *it is generally admitted that the system of self-government is a complete failure*. The worst monarch of the worst age never committed worse public crimes than have been committed by the booby Lincoln and his base stipendiaries.

There is considerable, indeed, alarming, falling off in the export trade of Great Britain for the first eight months of the present year, compared with the first eight months of last year—no less than $40,000,000. It is attributable solely to the war in America. The diminution for the next few months is more likely to augment than decrease. Thus the situation becomes more and more embarrassing for the Government.

The stock of cotton is steadily disappearing, while the goods manufactured from it are rapidly advancing in price. Already the operatives are working upon short time, while a few mills have already stopped. In this grave state of affairs, what is to be done? The question is a puzzling one to the able and distinguished Premier. It affects in an almost equal degree the Emperor of the French. Nor is it free from profound interest to the States of the Zollverein, Spain, Belgium and Switzerland. If the Confederate States possess themselves of Washington, there seems to be no other solution of it than forcible resistance to the blockade of the Southern ports.

ITEMS FROM TENNESSEE.

LAST WORDS OF BROWNLOW, AND OF THE KNOXVILLE WHIG.

The very last editorial article in the last number of the last Union paper ever issued within the realm of the rebellion is the following. If Brownlow, who is reported invisible, should have been foully dealt with, we may regard these as his last words. And as for the Knoxville *Whig*, when we consider these dying expressions, truly we may say, "it died as it lived."

"KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE."

Keep it before the People, that the Secessionists of Knoxville actually forged the name of Gov. Johnson and carried on a correspondence with Amos Lawrence, of Boston, with a view, first, to destroy Johnson's character, and to have him assassinated; and next to steal money, on the credit of Johnson's name and political position, from a Northern capitalist.

Keep it before the people, That the forgery is traced to this town, and is known to have been perpetrated here; and the fact, as well as the author of the forgery, are alike known, and can be proven by secession authority of respectability.

Keep it before the people. That the letter containing $1,000, inclosed to Johnson here, in answer to this vile forgery of his name, was handed out of the Post-office here to the forger or his representative, and that the letters in reply were mailed here, on which Johnson's frank was forged; and, although this has been charged, time and again, in this paper, no one has dared to deny it.

Keep it before the people, That Gov. Harris *was furnished with this forger's letters, drawn from Lawrence, and, with the check for one thousand dollars, and he gave out copies of them to the prejudice of Johnson, and while he knows them to have been obtained by forgery and theft, he refuses to tell who his villainous Knoxville correspondent is, or to say or publish one word that will go to do an act of justice to Johnson.*

Keep it before the People, That all concerned in this dark, damning, and most infamous transaction, should be held up to public gaze as objects for the scorn, contempt and hatred of all honest men of all parties, in all time to come.

Keep it before the People, That Johnson has procured from Lawrence the original forged letters, written and mailed at Knoxville; that he recognizes the handwriting, and will in due time expose the forger.

Keep it before the People, That as many as half a dozen respectable East Tennesseeans have been to Washington and inspected these base forgeries in Johnson's possession; that they report them clear and palpable cases of forgery, and that they readily recognize the handwriting as the production of Knoxville.

Keep it before the people, That the Knoxville *Register*, edited and published in the building where the post-office was kept, during this diplomatic and financial correspondenc, and familiar with the turpitude of the whole affair, nevertheless paraded the correspondence before its readers as a wonderful discovery, and as evidence of Johnson's corruption and abolitionism.

Keep it before the people, That this whole case of forgery *is before the leading men of the Confederate government at Richmond, and that they know who the guilty parties are*, and however little they may think of Gov. Johnson, they cannot think well of the means resorted to to destroy him."

It is interesting, as exemplifying how the Southern people have been plied with lies, to note the following extract from the Memphis *Appeal*, about ten days before the above article appeared in the last number of the *Whig*:

"From Gen. W. H. Carroll, just returned from East Tennessee, we are pleased to learn that the so-called Unionists, though preserving their old party prejudices to a great extent, have effectually accommodated all radical differences, and that Parson Brownlow, of the Knoxville *Whig*, *even whispers of raising a regiment for the war*.

"*We have it indeed from a reliable source* that the Parson has recently written a letter to a gentleman of this city, inviting his coöperation in this patriotic labor, remarking, with characteristic quaintness, that his friend could do the 'drinking and cursing "for the regiment, while he (Brownlow) could do 'the fighting and praying.' The combination will be a good one, we think, and we earnestly hope the Parson may 'make the connection.'"

The last we heard from that country, the Parson's friends, if not himself, had *broke* somebody's "connection" pretty badly.

TENNESSEE AND CUMBERLAND RIVERS—LOYAL MEN MUST BE SUMMARILY DEALT WITH—THE SAFETY OF REBEL NECKS DEMANDS IT.

A late Nashville paper says: "We understand that the enemy's gunboats were within a mile and a half of Fort Donelson, (at Dover, on the Cumberland,) on Thursday last. The necessity for powerful defences, both on the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers, is becoming more and more apparent every day. We know not what is the strength of our forces in the field at those two points, but every man who is alive to the importance of the interests involved, must see that they should be so strong as to defy any assault that the enemy may make upon them. If there is not enough force there now, it should be dispatched without further delay. Not a moment should be lost. In this connection we would suggest that a strict watch be kept upon *spies* and *traitors* throughout the State. We have heard from reliable sources that there are men in some portions of the State ready to afford every facility to the enemy in their movements. If apprehended in any act of aid and comfort to the enemy, our own safety demands that such miscreants be summarily dealt with. Let a strict watch be kept in this crisis of danger, when the enemy seems to be advancing in all quarters."

Mr. E. R. Glascock applied to Mr. Lincoln for office, and was appointed Marshal for the Middle District of Tennessee. The last we hear of him, he gets into the rebel service on this wise:

"We are glad to learn," says the *Patriot*, "that Quartermaster-Gen. Stevenson has conferred upon Mr. E. R. Glascock the position of Assistant Quartermaster. The appointment is an excellent one. Mr. Glascock is an intelligent, active and enterprising business man, of the most unimpeachable integrity, and will discharge the duties of his position faithfully and advantageously to the Government."

The *Patriot*, who is so rejoiced at this appointment, assured the "Lincoln Government" that the appointment of "Glas" as Marshal would be "an excellent one," and that "Mr. G. is an intelligent, active," &c., &c., as above.

TO MEMPHIS AND THE SOUTH.

The completion of the Tennessee River bridge makes the connection complete between Nashville and Memphis, Columbus, New-Orleans, Mobile, &c., by the Nashville and Kentucky Railroad. An important change was made in the schedule of that road on the 13th inst., when trains commence running regularly through to Memphis without detention.

SMALL VOTE IN TENNESSEE.

A Nashville paper says:

"The Union men of Tennessee appear to have abstained almost unanimously from voting in the recent election. The Knoxville *Register* of the 6th publishes the following returns from counties in the Second Congressional District:

	Swan.	Baxter.
Knox	450 maj.	
Jefferson—five districts	288	112
Blount—two districts	126	6
Union—two districts	42	0
Granger—two districts, all for Swan.		

It is reported that no poll was opened in Campbell County.

From the First District the *Register* has partial returns from three counties, as follows:

	Heiskell.	Deadrick.
Greene—three districts	204	7
Washington—two districts	138	33
Carter—one district	57	4

COMMERCIAL CONVENTION AT MEMPHIS.

From the Memphis Appeal, Nov. 9.

Hon. Thomas J. Hudson, of Mississippi, President of the Southern Planters' Convention, authorizes us to announce that he has decided to call this body to convene at Memphis on the 16th day of December.

The first session of this Convention, as will be remembered, was held at Nashville, in this State, on the 10th day of October, 1859; the last at Holly Springs, Miss., Oct. 13, 1860.

The present political condition of the country renders its active encouragement of the greatest importance. While the attention of our Government is absorbed in efforts to establish our political independence upon a sound and permanent basis, there yet remains a duty for the commercial and agricultural communities of the South to perform, which will exert an influence upon our destiny scarcely less potent than the success of our arms upon the field. The Commercial Convention has already met at Macon, Ga., and made known the wants and sentiments of that class of our people. They have thrown considerable light upon the true financial condition of the Confederate States, and have advanced suggestions which, if properly considered, will give tone and character to the future policy of our authorities at Richmond.

It is now the privilege as well as the duty of the planters to speak. *They, as the agricultural interest, constitute the main stay of our Confederacy, and are certainly bearing the greater portion of the burdens and inconveniences of this war for Southern independence.* Upon them we must depend for the support and maintenance of our armies, so long as the conflict may be kept up by the frenzied madness of Abolition fanaticism. It is proposed as one of the objects of this Convention to encourage our agricultural, mechanic and even manufacturing industry, and thus, by concentrating the efforts of all who are laboring to develope the resources of the South, stimulate every department of industry among us. How this can be best accomplished is the question to be adjudicated by a "multitude of counselors," in whom there is supposed to be much wisdom.

Other questions of importance, too, will be elicited. In view of the existing war, and *the improbability of the blockade being speedily raised by foreign interference*, it will be well for the planters to have some definite and authoritative understanding with each other in regard to the amount of cotton which it will be advisable to plant during the ensuing season. It is certainly the part of wisdom not to rely upon any doubtful contingency for obtaining the very food which we are to put into our mouths, when it lies in the power of Southern agriculturists to fully meet the supply by a joint agreement to settle upon a policy the necessity of which forces itself urgently upon the mind of the whole country. In what ratio it will be well to reduce the cotton crop of the next year, whether by fifty, seventy-five, or a hundred per cent., requires no little discrimination, and it remains to be decided by the planters with a patriotic impartiality, we trust, looking equally to the public weal as to their own individual interests.

Under these circumstances, it is earnestly to be hoped that the Planters' Convention will prove a success. To be such, it must be brought prominently before the country by the Southern Press, and have delegations from every State in the Confederacy. In the absence of delegates from various communities, or even in addition to them, the Governors of the several States ought to assume the responsibility of appointing them. In this way a large attendance can be secured with certainty, and without this result the whole enterprise will attract but little attention, if it does not eventuate in a complete failure. Let the subject be only discussed, with a proper exposition of the advantages to be reaped and the ends to be attained by this organization, and our word for it, we will see one of the largest, most practical and intelligent bodies of men assembled in this city, on the 16th proximo, that have ever convened before for purposes of deliberation in the history of the country.

A writer in the *Appeal*, who signs himself "A Son of the South," says:

"The grand object of the approaching session of the Planters' Convention, at Memphis, in additition to the subjects heretofore more peculiarly prescribed in the plan for the permanent organization of the Convention, will be, I presume, to bring about as nearly as possible a more perfect concert of action among the farmers of the South in the matter, not only of production, but of prices. *Of articles heretofore raised for exportation to foreign countries, we must hereafter plant only half a crop, and devote ourselves to double or treble crops of grain and provisions*; raising enough of the latter, not only to supply home wants, but also to supply our brave soldiers who are so gloriously defending our liberties in the field.

It will be, I dare affirm, the bounden duty of the Convention to devise some effective plan to defeat the vile schemes of those speculating Shylocks, those vultures and vampires in human form—among whom 'government contractors' are not the least ravenous—who play upon the body politic, and take advantage of the distresses of a struggling and bleeding country to enrich and aggrandize themselves. The man who comes out of the conflict in which we are now engaged, richer, in anything save honor, than when he went into it, may be safely set down as both a knave and a traitor. This assertion is not aimed at those millionares among us who have given only a couple of hundred or so to the cause, or who refuse to send their 'contrabands' to work on the walls of Fort Pillow; for, I presume that these nabobs, who are more deeply interested in the salvation of the Confederacy than any of us, intend, before the war is over, *to do better*. They are probably holding themselves back for a grand crisis, when they can come up with their money-bags in one hand and their muskets in the other, and save the republic."

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

The New-Orleans *Picayune*, of the 1st inst., reports the stock of cotton on hand only 11,937 bales; the stock on hand last year at this time was 244,721 bales. A small sale of tobacco had been made at 10¾c. The stock of coffee is entirely exhausted, and there have been recently no sales or imports. Dealers in salt were asking the advanced rate of $5 75@$6 for coarse, and $6@$6 50 for fine, and were only selling at these prices to regular customers; packing salt sold at $3 25@$3 50 ₩ sack of two bushels. Potatoes, at $6@$6 50 ₩ barrel. The continued interruption of receipts of flour from Memphis has so diminished the supply that prices have further advanced to the following rates: $10 50@$10 75 for superfine, and $11@$12 for extra. Wheat, $2 ₩ bushel. Corn, white, $1 15 ₩ bushel. Oats, $1. Hay, $8@$35 ₩ ton, according to condition and quality; retail holders realize $50 ₩ ton for Western. Ham, 22c.@25c. ₩ lb. Whisky, 90c. @95c. Holders of gunny bags were asking 30c.; last sales at 26c.

The New-Orleans *Crescent* of Nov. 9 states that a further advance had been realized in the price of flour, wheat, corn, salt and baling stuffs, owing to light stocks. Operations in cotton had been on a very limited scale; there had been some inquiry for lots on plantation, deliverable on the opening of the port, but the only sale noticed was a small operation of 50 bales, for which no quotations are given. The receipts of cotton at the port since Sept. 1, were 1,789 bales; stock on hand, 11,907 bales. Flour was selling at $11 25@$12 25 ₩ bbl.; week's receipts 4,970 bbls. Corn had advanced to $1 25 ₩ bushel for white, and red wheat $2 25 ₩ bushel. Oats $1 25 ₩ bushel; Western hay $50 ₩ ton, and prairie grass $35 ₩ ton. Mess pork was retailing at $45 ₩ bbl.; the stock in private hands was only 99 bbls., the rest of the stock (3,929 barrels) being held for Government stores. Hams were retailing at from 25c. to 27c. ₩ lb., and lard 27c. to 28c. There had been no receipts for a week of either pork, bacon or lard. Western butter was quoted at 35c.@40c. ₩ lb. Kentucky bagging was selling at 24c. ₩ yard, and India at 24c. Gunny bags sold at 30c. each. Whisky, $1 ₩ gallon, and the week's receipts only amounted to 31 barrels. In regard to the article of coffee there was none in first hands, and the amount held by grocers was very small, the stock being almost exhausted. Sales of Liverpool salt brought the following rates: $10@$10 50 ₩ sack for coarse, and $11@$11 50 for fine; packing salt had advanced to $5 50@$6 ₩ bag of two bushels. Lard oil sold at $2 50@$2 60 ₩ gallon.

REBEL SUFFERINGS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

A correspondent of the Atlanta (Ga.) *Confederacy* writes as follows regarding the sufferings of the rebels in Western Virginia:

"The sick have nearly all been moved to the different watering-places, which are now used as hospitals, where they are supplied with comfortable rooms, tolerable bedding, better medical attention.

Heretofore they have been compelled to lie in wet tents, exposed to every inclemency of the weather, with no food except fresh beef and flour, baked on rocks, or in frying-pans, without salt or lard.

The medical attention while in this condition was in many cases worse than none. Unfortunately, mere quacks—men who were broken down at home—self-inflated coxcombs, who strut around with a swagger, drink the brandy for which soldiers, who are their superiors as gentlemen, are dying—men who put on wise airs, speak in harsh monosyllables to sick men, use fashionable oaths over a dying soldier, and play the part of brutes and fools generally—have too frequently been appointed surgeons and assistant surgeons in the army. The writer of this has been the victim, to some extent, of such swell-headed, self-important chaps; and of all the disasters and misfortunes which flesh is heir to, there is none from which he would pray more earnestly to escape than from that of falling into the hands of some of these unfeeling and incompetent men.

I have seen soldiers, good and true men, who would be an honor to any nation, parched and burning up with fever, lying in wet tents without bedding, supplied with food in such a manner that Southern planters would not allow their well negroes to eat, send for the surgeon, and if, perchance, he saw fit, *in the majesty of his exalted position*, (!) to answer the call at all, it would be to ask a few crabbed questions, utter a few oaths, and, without one word of sympathy or encouragement, turn upon his high-heeled boots and proudly strut off.

And I have seen worse sufferings, if possible, than this, from another source, where, perhaps, there was not any one so much to blame. I have seen wagons crowded with sick men, with no bedding but a knapsack and an old blanket, and conveyed over miserably rough roads forty or fifty miles. I have seen the same men put out of the wagons, when they could be hauled no further, to drag themselves over the mountains as best they could—staggering from weakness and disease after they have been literally jolted to death—or tried to walk until the last expiring breath, and then buried in some unknown spot, far away from home and loved ones.

These have been a part of our sufferings here in this dreadful portion of the service. It is to be hoped such sufferings will not again occur, and if anybody has been to blame for any of this, it is to be hoped that a merited retribution will be dealt out sooner or later. It is, however, a matter of which we cannot judge so well as in the case of incompetent physicians.

FROM BUCKNER'S HEADQUARTERS.

From the Louisville Journal, Nov. 27.

A correspondent at Elizabethtown informs us that a Union man who had been persecuted by the Secessionists and taken to Buckner at Bowling Green, had returned to that neighborhood. He states that on Thursday a force of rebels had left Bowling Green for Bacon Creek, and that he saw secession scouts (cavalry) within five or six miles of Nolin. He further states that the forces at Bowling Green amount to about 30,000 men, most of whom are Tennessee troops, and that on Monday last an Arkansas regiment arrived from Columbus, Ky., who stated that they had cleaned out the Nationals at Belmont on the Mississippi, taking many of them prisoners and killing and wounding over 1,000. Arms were arriving daily from Memphis, and a few loads of provisions had come to camp. No salt could be had, and only one or two regiments were decently clothed, the majority of the troops being without overcoats, and their clothing badly worn. The men were dissatisfied at their treatment, and many of them were anxious to be led to battle. Bowling Green was well fortified, and it was his opinion that the rebels would make a stand there, and that a column would be moved forward to tempt our forces onward. There was much sickness among the rebels, and there were several hundred sick with measles and typhoid fever, over three hundred having been sent, last week, to the general hospital at Nashville. Gen. Bishop Polk was expected from Columbus with a division, and great rejoicing was the consequence. It was the opinion of the escaped man that the rebels would draw the Federals onward to Bowling Green, show fight, and then retreat to join Zollicoffer.

GEN. ZOLLICOFFER'S COMMAND.

A letter in the Nashville *Banner*, dated at Cumberland Gap, on the 5th, gives the following information as to the position of the several regiments in the command of Gen. Zollicoffer:

"Since I last wrote you, our entire brigade has been removed from Kentucky back to Cumberland Gap. Our regiment and Rains' were the last to leave Cumberland Ford, having been ordered to remain several days longer than the rest, until the commissary stores could be removed to the Gap.

We left Camp Buckner on Wednesday afternoon, the 30th ult., marched a few miles and camped, and there we remained until Friday at noon, when we again took up the line of march, under a cold and disagreeable rain. It has been raining constantly, ever since, and the atmosphere at the present writing affords indications of a continuance of the favor. We found the roads in wretched condition, and, in some places in the mountains, almost impassable. Saturday evening we passed through the Gap, and camped about one mile this side, where we are at present, awaiting for our tents to dry, when we will go forward to Jacksonboro, (our old camping station,) to which point our regiment, (Col. Battle's,) the Fifteenth Mississippi, and Rutledge's First Tennessee Artillery, have been ordered. Newman's Regiment, I believe, has been ordered to Jamestown, and the other regiments of the brigade to different points on the State line. We found Churchill's Regiment and an Alabama regiment at the Gap, which is at present the headquarters of the General and Staff. McNairy's Battalion is still in Kentucky, either at Barboursville, or between that place and the Gap.

MISCELLANEOUS SOUTHERN ITEMS.

The following items are furnished by the Richmond *Enquirer and Dispatch*, of Nov. 20:

Commander Boutwell, who was confined in the Richmond prison on charge of sympathizing with the Union cause, has been unconditionally discharged by order of President Davis, who, after having, in conjunction with Secretary Mallory, bestowed upon the case a full and searching examination could find no evidence to substantiate the charge, and so at once ordered his release from custody. The *Enquirer* says: "Commander Boutwell is a native of Virginia, and now stands before his countrymen with an untarnished escutcheon—a result in which perhaps no one will more rejoice than those whose zeal for the public service instigated his arrest."

Gov. Letcher has furnished the State Convention with a list of the Colonels appointed since their last adjournment. They are as follows: J. E. B. Stuart, John B. Baldwin, Ben. H. Robertson, John McCausland, Francis H. Smith, Wm. H. Harman, Geo. W. Randolph, Charles W. Field, Francis Mallory, S. H. Reynolds, Wm. D. Stuart, Wm. R. Kray, Lewis A. Armistead, Edmund Goode, Wm. E. Jones, John Echols, H. B. Tomlin, Armistead T. M. Rust. They are all on duty.

Three members of the Southern Guards have been drowned in James River by the upsetting of a boat. Their names were R. A. Pearce, E. E. Haines and T. F. Waddehill.

Sacks of salt (130 pounds) have been bringing $9 each in Charlottesville, Va. A letter from there violently denounces speculators.

It appears by the New-Orleans *True Delta*, of the 13th, that Mr. Daniel Hand, of New-York, has been arrested as a spy at New-Orleans. His plea is that he came South on account of being a large property holder in Georgia. His case was referred to Gov. Moore.

A locomotive on the Central Railroad exploded above Richmond, and the acting engineer, N. J. Davis, was killed instantly, being blown fifteen feet into the air. Two negroes were dangerously wounded. The engine (which was an old one) was taking fresh water from a tank, and the boiler was probably too hot.

The *Enquirer* learns that Gen. Winder contemplates sending a large number of the prisoners of war at present in Richmond to North Carolina and Florida, and that hereafter Richmond will be regarded merely as a receiving dépôt for such prisoners as may be taken, the intention being to send them further South as soon as their numbers become burdensome.

Two keepers of gaming establishments have been arrested at Norfolk.

A tableaux entertainment and concert are to be given by the ladies in Princess Anne County for the benefit of the volunteers.

A large number of appointments of cadets from the Confederate States to the Virginia Military Institution have been made.

On the 13th a party of Federals appeared on the opposite side of Greenbrier River, and Lieut. Hurt and Private Williams, of the Pittsylvania Cavalry, were captured.

Col. Williams is to return to Pound Gap and harrass the Federals with sharpshooters. He has no artillery and few supplies.

The Richmond *Enquirer* contains an advertisement for three hundred negro men—slaves or freemen—to be employed in the construction of military roads for the use of the army of the Potomac. Twenty dollars per month and one ration per day are offered to each man.

The same paper advertises for five hundred slaves for the ensuing year, to work on the repairs of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad.

Wm. A. Moncure, Esq., the second State Auditor of Virginia, has just made his report for the fiscal year ending 30th of September. The total receipts of the year for internal improvements, was $1,775,091, and the expenditures $1,766,871, leaving a balance of $8.220. Of the sinking-fund the receipts were $2,202,025, and the expenditures $2,223,716, leaving a balance of $68,309. The aggregate public debt is $34,809,824, and there is a balance of $17,798 in the treasury to the credit of the literary fund.

During a riot at the Dime House in Richmond, on Monday night last, a man named John O'Donnell, a Baltimorean, accidentally shot himself with a pistol. The thigh of the unfortunate man was so badly shattered that amputation will probably be necessary to the safety of his life.

Gov. Brown, of Georgia, has issued his proclamation for thirty additional infantry companies, to aid in the coast defences of that State. They are required to be armed "with a good country rifle or double-barreled shot-gun, or with a good military gun, fit for immediate use."

Ex-Gov. Brown, (now Capt. Brown, of the Seventeenth Regiment of Mississippi Volunteers,) and Mr. James Phelan, have been elected Senators from Mississippi in the Confederate Congress. Mr. P. is reported to be one of the most gifted and true of the public men of his State.

The result of the election for Governor in Mississippi, as officially announced, was as follows: Thompson, 31,556; Pettus, 30,169; McAfee, 234; Benton, 373. Jacob Thompson, who was in Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet as Secretary of the Interior, is, therefore, elected Governor, by 1,387 majority over John J. Pettus, the present Executive. The vote was six thousand short of that cast for President one year ago.

The Columbia *South Carolinian* states that Gen. J. R. Anderson, in command at Wilmington, offered South Carolina 5,000 men, in case of invasion.

The *Courier* of the 5th says: Nineteen officers and seamen, being part of the crews of several prizes captured by the privateer *Sallie*, have reached here and been placed in proper quarters.

D. S. Patterson, Judge of the First Judicial Circuit of Tennessee, and son-in-law of Hon. Andrew Johnson, has been arrested and brought to Knoxville for trial.

On the 19th, the Virginia Convention proceeded to elect a member of the Provisional Congress, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of James M. Mason, and A. R. Boteler was unanimously elected.

John C. Spencer, member of the Alabama House of Representatives from Tuscaloosa County, was found dead in his bed at Montgomery, Ala., a short time since.

A very destructive fire occurred in the town of Greenville, Ga., on Thursday night, 13th inst., completely destroying the business part of the west side of the public square.

A son of Senator Morris, from Benton County, Tenn., was killed at Maple Creek, in Carroll County, on the 7th inst.

Mrs. Julia Iverson, wife of ex-Senator Alfred Iverson, and daughter of ex-Minister John Forsyth, died at Columbus, Ga., on the 9th instant.

Rev. William Hoge, who was associate pastor with the Rev. Dr. Spring in New York, until a few months past, when he resigned, is now the pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Charlottsville, Va.

The schooner *Carrie Sanford* arrived at Wilmington, N. C., on the 15th instant, from Nassau, N. P., with a cargo of 4,500 bushels salt, seventy-one barrels sugar, a quantity of arrowroot, &c.

George E. Taylor, Esq., has been appointed by Governor Letcher, of Virginia, an agent to gather up State arms to be sent to Richmond to be repaired and put into the hands of troops taking the field.

Albert G. Jenkins (seceded member of the United States Congress) has been elected to the Confederate Congress from the Kanawha district of Virginia.

The Richmond *Christian Advocate* has suspended from inability to procure printing paper.

Meade & Brother, apothecaries, (Richmond,) advertise that inability to procure supplies of medicine compel them to decline most of their former business.

Preference is given on all the Virginia railroads to military and other Government freight.

The demand for paper of every description is immense in Richmond, there being none to speak of on hand, and hardly any prospects of getting any. Printing ink is quite as scarce.

The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, for Eastern Virginia, convened at Norfolk on the 20th inst. Several hundred passports were granted in Richmond to attend it.

Exchange on New-York in Richmond was selling at 6 to 6½ per cent. premium; silver at 15, and gold at 20 per cent.; Confederate States Bonds, ($15,000,000 issue,) 98 to 28¼ par, being Confederate money. No sale for Orange and Alexandria Railroad 6 and 8 per cent. Bonds.

The rates for Virginia Railroad Stocks and Bonds that find any sale whatever, range from 40 to 57 for Virginia Central and Petersburgh and Richmond, and 77 for Richmond and Fredericksburgh.

The Richmond *Examiner* denounces the payment of interest due on Virginia State and other bonds, purchased by Southerners of parties in the North since the opening of the war, as paying a premium for speculation and collusion with the Northern enemy.

Flour went up $1 per bbl. in Richmond, in the course of last week.

Not a Lieutenant in the Irish Brigade.

Fort Schuyler, Nov. 30, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The undersigned, in behalf of the officers of the Irish Brigade, beg leave to contradict a statement which appeared in your issue of yesterday, to the effect that Edward Mulvihill, now under arrest for stabbing John McKiernan, was a Lieutenant in the Irish Brigade; he was never anything more than a private, and was discharged previous to his arrest; he passed himself off for an officer by wearing (without authority) the uniform of a Lieutenant.

JOHN SMITH, Capt., Co. A, Eighty-eighth Regt.
P. F. CLOONEY, Capt., Co. E, Eighth-eighth Regt.
WM. HOGAN, Capt., Co. H, Eighty-eighth Regt.
J. W. BYRON, Lieut., Co. E, Eighty-eighth Regt.
T. MURPHY, Lieut., Co. A, Eighty-eighth Regt.
HENRY FOX, Lieut., Co. A, Tenth Cavalry.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

The Destruction of the Ports of Charleston and Savannah—The Vastness of the Army Collected at Washington—The Advent of Winter—A Review of the Regulars—The Chances for a Great Battle, &c.

Washington, Wednesday, Nov. 27, 1861.

The idea of destroying the ports of Charleston and Savannah, especially that of the former, is received here with immense satisfaction, and I think is the most popular measure which has yet been adopted by the Administration. To *burn* Charleston, although she deserves such a punishment, would be a piece of Vandalism hardly sanctioned by modern civilization, but to give her the full benefit of the doctrine of secession from the rest of the world, and die out by the slow process of decay, seems not only a just punishment, but peculiarly appropriate in its character. Besides, the plan of shutting up the present ports of the South, and opening new ones that we can control, and then removing the blockade, and telling all the world it can enter our ports as usual, is a Yankee scheme of getting rid of the vexed question of foreign interference. France and England can ask no more than free access to our ports; they cannot demand that we should remove a cordon of troops that may be a few miles inland to control every article of merchandise that may seek a market. It is a way of fighting that will not suit the Southern chivalry, and will no doubt provoke their extreme disgust. But the "greasy mechanics" of the North have a curious indifference as to whether the means they use to crush traitors are those which the Chevalier Bayard would have approved, who declared that the introduction of firearms put an end to all gentlemanly fighting. When the stone fleet appears off Charleston harbor, it will be looked upon as a hostile armament freighted with deadly weapons of warfare, and the chivalry will rush to arms, and the drum beat and bugle sound, and "conquer or die" be emblazoned on every banner. But when, instead of the deep-mouthed cannon and bursting shells summoning them to valorous deeds, they shall behold those steady old whalers quietly go down laden with Yankee rocks, across the channels of their harbor, I am afraid some epithets not very complimentary to us, and some very disgusting sentiments will escape their lips.

There are more ways than one of getting a conception of the vastness of the army collected in the neighborhood of Washington. The almost endless succession of encampments that crown every height, and dot every plain, convey to the mind, in a striking manner, the multitudinous host that a common feeling of patriotism has assembled here. A great review almost overwhelms one with the mighty array of armed men, who stand ready to march to the battle-field. But there is another—a homely daily sight, that to my imagination conveys as striking, though not as an imposing conception of the tremendous force we have gathered together. I refer to the immense trains of army wagons that incessantly throng the streets, drawn by four horses—extending often a half a mile. They move along, almost without intermission, every avenue leading from the dépôt near the Capitol to the various encampments. Morning and evening, and at noonday, their white tops are seen toiling slowly, monotonously onward, with the same slow gait and unwearied assiduity, to their place of destination. There is no cessation, no repose—the same steady rumble fills all the air, and the meek animals toil on with the same submissive mien. Across the Long Bridge, across the Chain Bridge, down the Potomac, back to the encampments they stretch in long succession, laden with provisions and forage for the men and animals that compose the army. What an outlay of material force—what vast preparations simply to feed it! The teeming West, the enterprising Middle States, and the East, are all put under contribution to give it sustenance. The *feeding* of men is truly more formidable than the arming of them; and the wagon trains, uncouth as they appear, are more suggestive than the canvass towns. I never see these immense and constantly moving trains, without thinking of the popular idea of a military campaign entertained at the commencement of this war. Editors of leading newspapers and men in common life all understood the matter perfectly. The President must call together an army of seventy-five thousand men; and then all that was necessary to be done was to give each soldier a couple of crackers, and tell him to march on to victory. The Stars and Stripes would supply what was wanting.

Winter is finally upon us, and for the last two days it has been bitter cold. This seems to most men, military and unmilitary, to settle the question of an advance of the army. Yet McClellan works on day and night, as if he were getting ready to move. If it were October instead of the last of November, there could be no doubt about it. His industry is untiring. Night before last it was dark as Egypt, and across the river a driving snow-storm was raging, yet McLellan was miles away on the right wing of the army. He rode on through the mud and storm, his Staff clattering behind him, though they could not see him. He could not see his own horse. One naturally inquires, why all this urgency? If the army is quietly going into winter quarters, things would be taken more easily. You cannot shake off the impression that a crushing blow is soon to be struck; but when, and where, and how? Has he got control of the elements, or does he know beforehand when the frost and rain will come and go, that he so boldly pushes on his schemes into midwinter? That McClellan is steadily working his way to some bold, decisive movement, many have no doubt, but it puzzles the wisest military head to make it out.

I see that Col. Havelock, (the papers have called him Major-General,) brother of the late noble Havelock, of India, has been appointed on McClellan's staff. He is an elderly gentleman, with apparently none of the energy and force necessary to active sesvice. I do not know what he has done to entitle him to particular distinction. Havelock had a brother in the English army, a gallant man, who fell in a charge of cavalry in the Sikh war in India. I don't know how many foreign officers, who shall seek our shores during this war. it is proposed to employ in this way, but it is to be hoped they will be able to perform some real service for the salaries they will draw. In the Revolution, foreign officers of rank offered their swords to the Government from deep sympathy with the cause of freedom in which we were engaged; and, burning with a true zeal, were always found in the thick of the fight. I take it, it is somewhat different now, These numerous staff appointments, remind me of a man in Washington, many years ago, who was jocosely called Major. He came to the capitol after an office of some sort, and was determined to have one, if it was only that of jail-keeper. Some one asked him what kind of office he wanted—"Oh," said he, "I want one of those '*sinecurials*.'" A great many, now-a-days, seem to be very much in the Major's condition.

At 1 o'clock to-day came off the review of the regulars east of the Capitol. There were four regiments of infantry and four of cavalry, with a long train of artillery. Although there were fewer troops than compose a single division, yet, they being regulars, the review called out an immense throng.

Two sides of the extensive plain were packed with horses and carriages, and men and women on foot. There were notables of various degrees, from the wife of the President down. As McClellan rode on the field, he was saluted by the batteries, when he quietly trotted along the infantry, drawn up in line of battle—then crossed over to the infantry massed on the further side of the plain. This part of the ceremony being finished, he swept down the centre of the field, and took up his station to let the troops march past. First came the infantry, marching as regulars who have been in the service fifteen years ought to march, and wheeling as though a steel rod passed through the ranks which moved on a pivot. The batteries of artillery came next, stretching with the caissons more than a mile over the field. The cavalry closed the long line, and presented a fine appearance. The squadrons moved and wheeled with a precision that astonished me. Each regiment had a mounted band of music. The horses seemed to understand the orders given by the bugle as well as the men—also the verbal commands, for, at the word "turn" that followed, they sprang forward together, before the spur touched their flanks. Let these regiments have fair charging ground on a field of battle, and I doubt not they will give a good report of themselves.

After the infantry, cavalry, and the main part of the artillery train, had passed off the field, some batteries of the flying artillery gave a partial exhibition of their skill and perfection in drill. They took up their station at the extreme corner of the field, and at the sound of the bugle, down came the lash, and away went the guns and caissons, each drawn by six horses, like a whirlwind. As they came opposite the General they halted, unlimbered and fired discharge after discharge with astonishing rapidity. At the command, they limbered up almost as quickly as one would shoulder arms, and wheeling again tore over the field, taking a new position, again loaded and fired rapidly as infantry. At last they took position in front of the General, and at the sound of the bugle dashed straight for a wide extensive mud-hole, through which they tore on a headlong gallop, sending the water and mud in such a shower over them as for a moment almost to obscure them from sight. There were too few guns to make the exhibition very imposing, but as an illustration of the manner in which the gunners handled their pieces, it was completely successful. It well deserves the name of flying artillery, and I could imagine what terrible work forty or fifty such guns, handled so rapidly, would make on an open field. I do not see, however, how this kind of artillery is to be used with much efficiency among the woods of Virginia. Neither can I comprehend the object of such a vast collection of cavalry here. A country crossed with ditches and fences, with intervals of wide forest, is not fitted for large bodies of cavalry. However, if the Government does not hurry up and build sheds for the horses, we shall not be troubled with an overplus.

The meager news we get from Pensacola seems to excite but little interest—every one is taken up with the movements of the vast army here. The unhesitating avowal by both civil and military authorities, that a great battle is soon to be fought, keeps everybody talking, and wondering what the vast mysterious scheme can be which is so long in developing, and what can cause the delay.

The capitol is being cleaned up for the coming Congress, and members are constantly arriving. I can see plainly there is trouble ahead. The western members come charged with the momentous question "Why have you drained the valley of the Mississippi of troops that were so urgently needed there, and yet done nothing with them here?" The patriotic course pursued in the extra session, of giving the Governmnent what it needed to carry on the war, and then adjourning, will not be witnessed again. I should not be surprised if we had the long parliament over again, in *character*, and perhaps in its destiny. Before winter is over, the country will be more anxious to have it break up than for the old army to retreat from Manassas. Unless some great success occurs to stifle clamors and complaints, we shall have divisions and dissensions among ourselves, far more dangerous than the presence of rebel armies. If the same rash, reckless spirit rules this Congress that characterized the one of last winter, we may despair.

Gen. McClellan's efforts to suppress gross violations of the Sabbath, have a marked effect on the appearance of Pennsylvania-avenue on that day. The bars and grog-shops are closed, but there are so many side-doors and private entrances to all liquor establishments, that some will get drunk. The great feature of Washington to me—the vast trains of army wagons—however, do not stop for the Sabbath; men and horses must be fed on that day as well as others, and they move along the avenues at all hours. Last Sabbath I noticed in one of the streets back of the avenue, a long train that, for some reason, had been brought to a halt. One teamster, finding a large stone half way between his wagon and the side-walk, had taken his seat upon it, and sat with his elbows on his knees, his chin in his hands, talking to another teamster. I could not hear the subject of the conversation, but at length he exclaimed, "Wall, I thought Gen. McClellan had given orders not to have any work done on Sunday." He evidently could not reconcile that order with his driving a team all day.

Everybody connected with the Commander-in-Chief speaks in the most confident tone of success soon to be achieved, and a hopeful, cheerful spirit is exhibited by those who ought to know the prospects ahead. Even my own misgivings and doubts will give way, when I am conversing with those who I know are in his confidence; but I thought this morning at the review, that his countenance did not wear the most satisfied, contented expression. It may have been fancy on my part, or he may have heard unpleasant news this very morning. The secret information that spies bring him is unknown to any but himself. I imagine he often finds that movements are made by the enemy to check anticipated ones of his own that quite astonish him, and he sometimes feels as if telegraph wires were extended from his headquarters to those of the rebels. A sharp search is made for the traitor who obtains and divulges Cabinet secrets; but I suspect there is no traitor in the case, except the one who, under the garb of friendship, worms out from confiding hearts secrets divulged in the place where Caudle got his lectures.

J. T. H.

The Subject of Confiscation—The Provisions of the Constitution on the Subject of Treason—The Irish Famine, and its Effect on the Relations of England and America.

Washington, Wednesday, Nov. 27, 1861.

Those who discuss the subject of confiscation are continually losing sight of the constitutional limitation, which declares that a conviction for treason shall only cause a forfeiture of estate during the lifetime of the traitor. The English doctrine of attainder, or that a conviction of treason "works corruption of blood," and thus deprives the heirs of the traitor of the right of inheritance, is expressly repudiated, and the consequences of treason are limited, as above stated, to the individual offender, during his lifetime. If, therefore, the traitor be convicted and hung, the sequestration of his estate at once ceases, and his heirs, if not traitors also, would immediately succeed to the property. There can be no misunderstanding these clear provisions of the Constitution. Their purport is unmistakable. They were designed for just such an emergency as has arisen; and the fact that the rebellion extends over a large portion of the country, and embraces a vast number of individuals, makes no change in the nature of the crime nor in the punishment which the Constitution awards to it.

The effect of meting out the extreme penalty of treason—death—upon offenders, therefore, is to restore their innocent children to the immediate possession of the forfeited estate; and the only way in which the rebels can be made to pay the cost of the war by the forfeiture of their estates, is to condemn them to death, and give them the chance of escaping beyond the limits of the United States. If they should take their families with them and become aliens, all the legal effect would be the escheat of their estates, unless innocent heirs, in some degree of affinity should appear. Our laws made many years ago, in fact before the commencement of this century, for the punishment of treason and misprision of treason, award to the former the penalty of death, and to the latter a moderate fine—very moderate in the case of a rich criminal—with a limited term of imprisonment. How far it would be legitimate to revise these laws, and to punish the traitors under the new statutes thus made, after the original act of treason was committed, is not for me to say. I suppose, however, that those traitors who are already in the hands of the law, as for instance, Mason and Slidell, would have to be tried under the statutes as they now stand, while those who persist in rebellion until after a new and more stringent law should be passed, will be amenable to punishment under it. But in neither case can the punishment extend to the innocent heirs of traitors.

Those who speculate upon the future disposition to be made of the lands of the rebels, and who are forming schemes for colonizing them, will do well to keep these cardinal principles of the Constitution and laws in view, as any schemes, however plausible, which are based upon the notion that the Constitution is to be set aside in the punishment of rebellion, may prove to be snares, and the foundation of interminable lawsuits.

The unmistakable spirit of gratification which has been exhibited by a large portion of the British public in view of the threatened rupture of American institutions, is about to receive a humiliating rebuke in the reappearance of Irish famine. In 1846, when the same fell destroyer visited our transatlantic cousins, they met with nothing but kind sympathy and aid from this side the Atlantic. In 1853, when they went to war with Russia—a nation with which we never had a ground of complaint—the ties of blood and affinity of languege and institutions triumphed over ancient grudges, and our warm sympathies again went out towards our fatherland. In 1857, when the great Indian Empire revolted, we acknowledged the harsh rule of our kindred over the Asiatics, but thinking that on the whole that rule was for the best, we again took sides with England, and rejoiced at the restoration of her authority. And now, in spite of her most ungrateful reciprocation—in spite of her evident gratification at our misfortunes—we can again show our superiority to her spirit of petty jealousy by doing whatever lies in our power to mitigate the sufferings of her famishing poor. In 1847, the people of this country raised by voluntary contributions half a million of dollars, invested it in food, and sent it in a Government ship as an offering to the suffering population of Ireland. They can now, amid rebellion and civil war, redouble their liberality, by sending a million dollars worth of grain and other necessaries of life to Ireland, and save thousands from the horrors of starvation.

The United States can do more than this. They can, they do offer a hospitable home and free farms to the millions who may be thrown out of employment in consequence of the stoppage of the cotton supply. There may not be immediate employment here, in their accustomed vocations, for all the unemployed cotton spinners and weavers of Manchester and other English cities, but there is what is better for them—a farm of one hundred and sixty acres of land for every family, and for every male adult. If England were to make war with the United States, on account of cotton, it would cost her Government ten times as much as the transportation of her sufferng poor to our shores. We cannot agree to receive her invalid paupers, but we can take all of her industrious poor that may need employment to the number of millions. So let her send them on, and agree to pay their way to the free farms that are waiting for them. This course will be far cheaper, more humane and just than the attempt to raise the blockade, which would involve her in a war which would cost her a hundred millions of pounds sterling, and probably the loss of her transatlantic colonies. **Observer.**

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

—The approach of the holiday season is heralded by unmistakable signs in the book-world. We have books with golden backs and edges and illuminated pages, evidently designed for the centre-table; and then we have books in good, honest garb—valuable editions of standard works—fair of face and clear in type, which at Christmas time will undoubedly be transferred to library shelves. **Ticknor & Fields** publish a very handsome gift-book—the *In Memoriam* of **Tennyson**. Those familiar with the poems in the compressed form it is obliged to assume in the "blue and gold" edition of the poet, will wonder at the dimensions to which it expands itself when a "rivulet of text" is permitted to "meander through a meadow of margin." The volume is prefaced by an interesting biographical sketch of **Arthur Henry Hallam**, the young friend upon whose grave **Tennyson** flung this immortal wreath of poesy. With the certainty of thus being mourned, one would be almost willing to die.

—A charming volume of poems, *Songs in Many Keys*, by **Oliver Wendell Holmes**, is also published by **Ticknor & Fields**. There is a rare joyousness about the poetries of the "Autocrat" which makes them eminently appropriate to merry Christmas times. They ring out clear and joyous as Christmas bells, and will blend happily with the laughing chimes that about that time will be falling from belfries. The humor of **Holmes** is healthful; he never asks you to laugh at virtue, nor to sympathize with vice. In this respect he much resembles **Hood**. Like **Hood**, too, his fun is never forced; his puns appear to perpetrate themselves, and the reader never feels like holding the author guilty for quips evidently unavoidable. If called upon to suggest something that should shatter strong nerves, we would unhesitatingly recommend conversing with, or reading, a man who thought it his bounden duty to be funny, and tried conscientiously to fulfill that duty. **Holmes** tells us in one of his pleasant poems of a terrible accident which was occasioned by his giving full rein to his humor. The man who carried the article to the printer fairly exploded in a paroxysm of laughter—buttons flew to an immeasurable distance, and, in fact, the whole man was disintegrated. Never since that time, he says, has he dared to be as funny as he can. Hence, perhaps, the secret of his success. If every one tried to be as funny as they could it would be a very dismal world. It is better to permit humor to bubble up and sparklingly overflow, simply because it is impossible to keep it down, than to be eternally seeking to bring it to the surface with a force-pump. Another peculiarity of our "Autocrat" is that he never tells you when to laugh. This he leaves to your own discretion. Now, this is by no means the common practice of humorists. Where a play upon words is achieved, it is considered perfectly proper to call attention to the fact by italics; where a joke is meant, the fact is too often proclaimed by an exclamation point stuck upright like a guide-board—the only point, by the way, that the reader, in the majority of cases, succeeds in seeing. Reading the volume before us, one is tempted to disbelieve that a Doctor wrote it. For it seems impossible that a man should, at the same time, practice poetry and physic. Undoubtedly it would be a happy day for patients generally could the two pursuits be blended. A judicious physician could then work wonders. Harmonious relations would at once be established between practitioner and patient. If the latter made a wry face at a pill, the Doctor could prescribe a poem, administer it, and watch the effect. Everything might be so well graduated that one feels sorry that such a system of practice cannot be at once adopted. For a man of weak nerves a large dose of **Wordsworth** might be prescribed—that is, if man was very weak indeed—one of strong constitution and well-settled moral convictions could, perhaps, stand a little **Byron**. Then think what a glorious range the practioners would have in the choice of sedatives and opiates—what a wealth he would find in **Tupper** alone, not to mention native bards. But it is useless to pursue such an absurd theme further. We do not believe that **Holmes** is, or ever has been, a physician. He may write M.D. after his name, but we feel morally certain that he never blistered or bled a fellow-creature in his life. But that he is *considerable* of a poet and a genuine "good fellow," everyone that reads his works will be perfectly convinced.

—So much praise has already been bestowed on **Ticknor & Fields'** *Household Edition of Waverley*, that any further mention would be simply superfluous. In uniform style with it they now publish *Tales of a Grandfather*, in six volumes. This completes the list of **Scott's** writings and makes a row of books which any shelf may well be proud to bear. Although not exactly what might be called "holiday books," we yet fancy that this edition of **Scott's** witching works would be accepted kindly by the great majority of those who will look for gifts when December grows gray.

—After an interegnum of some months, Mr. **Gregory** resumes the publication of his "green and gold" edition of **Dickens**, and we have *The Old Curiosity Shop* in three volumes. The interruption in the regular publication of this edition was caused by the war, and we are tempted to consider its resumption as a favorable omen, viewing these beautiful volumes as the green olive-branch borne by the returning dove of Peace. It is almost unnecessary to state our firm conviction that not one in a hundred of those who watch the waning of the month with expectancy, would refuse to hang up a long and wide-mouthed stocking for the sake of this edition of **Dickens**.

—*For Better, for Worse*, gathered from the pages of *Temple Bar*, where it first appeared in monthly parts, is republished by **T. B. Peterson & Bros.**, of Philadelphia. Although precisely what it pretends to be—a love story—this novel is entirely free from that mawkish sentimentality which is the leading characteristic of very many stories of the class to which it belongs. It has not the originality and vigor of *Jane Eyre* or *John Halifax*, to which its republishers ambitiously compare it; but, with a directness and brevity which guard against weariness, it uses the fate of its three heroines to enforce the moral that men who take wives from a circle lower than that in which they themselves have moved, must remember their obligations to the families from which they have abstracted a daughter or sister. This lesson, from the structure of English society, has a more direct and extended application on the other side the water than here, but the story in which it is enforced has enough intrinsic interest, as a novel, to make it readable and acceptable anywhere where the institution of marriage prevails.

—Another of **McClellan's** books is published by **J. B. Lippincott & Co.**, of Philadelphia. It is astonishing how popular a soldier's works become when he reaches the rank of Major-General. The title of the book, *European Cavalry*, fully indicates its scope and purpose. It contains minute and specific descriptions of the cavalry systems of the English, French, Russian, Prussian, Sardinian and Austrian armies, well illustrated by diagrams and plans. To carefully cull all the better features from these various systems, and it would seem that we might organize a cavalry to astonish the world—not as our present regiments do, but in another way.

Mr. Lincoln's Visit to New-York in 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your report of Senator **Sumner's** speech at the Cooper Institute we find the following:

> **Mr. President**: It gives me much pleasure to be welcomed by the Republican Union, first, as you represent the young men, who are the hope and strength of the country, and, secondly, as you constitute an association which has already rendered signal service in saving the country from the rule of the Slave Oligarchy. It was under your auspices that our candidate for the Presidency, known and honored in Illinois, became equally known and honored in New-York. Nor is it too much to say that the masterly speech which he made at your invitation in this very hall, was needed to complete those titles to regard which caused his nomination at Chicago and his election by the people. It was he who did the work; but you supplied the opportunity.

Mr. **Sumner** has been misinformed. Mr. **Lincoln** did not come to New-York in February 1860, the time referred to, at the invitation of the Republican Union, and it was not "under their auspices that our candidate for the Presidency became known." This Union, probably, does not desire to wear undeserved honors. The facts of Mr. **Lincoln's** invitation are these: During the Fall and Winter of 1859 and 1860, a course of lectures was instituted at the Plymouth Church, Brooklyn. Several distinguished gentlemen were invited, among on. **Abraham Lincoln**. He replied that he could not come at the time specified, but that he might be able to come late in the season. After the course of lectures had been fully completed, we received a letter from him, stating that he would lecture for us the latter part of February. As the topic upon which he was to speak was a political one it was thought better that it should be delivered in New-York. Several prominent men, officers in Republican associations, were seen and consulted in regard to it. It was proposed to have the admission free, if the expenses could be provided for, but this was not effected. Instead of this, a proposition was received that the Committee of the Plymouth Course take and pay for themselves four hundred tickets, at 25 cents each, and the Republican Association or Club would pay Mr. **Lincoln** the sum offered him and the other expenses. This the Committee declined to do; and in order to pay the expenses they charged a small admission fee, sold the tickets and tended the doors themselves, fearing the expenses would not be met, but in this they were disappointed—the receipts were fully enough to cover the expenses. ONE OF THE COMMITTEE.

Yankee Horses for the French Emperor.—The horses, twelve in number, purchased by Prince **Napoleon** on his recent visit to this country, and designed for the Emperor **Napoleon**, were placed on board the French transport *Orione*, now lying at Union wharf, yesterday afternoon. The animals were placed in well-padded boxes, with feeding mangers attached to each, and slung on board and placed on the second deck on each side of the main hatch, where the boxes are so secured that, in the event of stormy weather, their position will not be disturbed. The animals are severally slung in the boxes, so no harm can come to them by the pitching or rolling of the vessel. The horses have not been chosen with regard to uniformity of color, as they include blacks, bays, browns, and one white. They are very finely bred animals, and will contrast favorably with the chunky, round and plump-proportioned Netherlands horses which are so common in France (which, by the way, Paris is said to be) or the blooded grades which come in part of that heavy-headed stock. We could obtain no specific information relative to the origin of the horses in question; all we could glean on board the *Orione* was that they were of Western New-York and New-England stock, the crack descriptions which belong to the several branches of the Morgan family. The story of an export of sheep and swine by the same ship, is not true. Quite a number of these descriptions of animals were taken on board, but they are consigned to the butcher.—*Boston Journal, Nov. 29.*

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 30, 1861

$2,000	Kentucky St. 6s.	75	10	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	18
1,000	Ill. Canal Reg.B.	60	50	Erie R. Pref....b10	54½
1,000	Ill. Cou. Bs, '62	81½	100	do..........b15	54½
10,000	Mo. State 6s..s10	41¼	100	do..........b10	54¼
2,000	do............	41¼	50	do............	54½
18,000	do............	41	50	Hud. Riv. R....b10	38
1,000	N. Y. Cen. R. 7s.	100½	100	do............	38½
5,000	Erie R. 1st M. Bs.	103	200	do..........s60	37½
2,000	E. R. 3 M. Bs, '83	87½	10	do............	37¾
7,000	H. R. R. 1st mtg.	103½	50	do..........s60	37¾
1,000	M.C.8 p.c.1st mtg.		600	do............	38
	S. F. C. bonds.....	91	50	Harlem Railroad...	12
1,000	M. S. 2d mtge As.	59	550	Ill. Cent. R. Scrip..	61
2,000	N. Ia. 1st mtge...	83¼	200	Cl. & Pittsb. R......	13½
1,000	T. H. & A. 2d mtg	30	50	do............	14
1,000	D. L. & W. R. 1st mt.	96½	150	M. S. & N. I. G. S..	37
175	Pacific M. S. Co.....	87	50	do............	37¼
50	do..........b10	87	100	do............	37½
50	do..........s10	87	25	Panama Railroad..	113
30	do............	87¼	25	do..........b30	113
550	New-York Cen. R..	78¾	50	do............	112
500	do..........b3	78⅞	55	Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	99
200	do..........s30	78¾	150	Gal. & Chic. R.....	71
150	do..........s30	78½	100	do..........s30	70¾
100	do..........b10	78¾	150	Clev. & Tol. R......	34
50	do..........b5	78¾	950	do............	33⅞
30	Erie Railway......	31½	350	do............	33¾
180	do............	31½	50	Chi. & R. I. R....b3	53½
350	do..........b60	31¼	200	do............	53¼
350	do............	31¼	100	do............	53⅜
50	do..........s10	31½	100	do............	53½
150	do..........b10	31⅝	50	Chic., B. & Q. R. s30	60
50	do..........b60	31¼	25	do............	60¼
25	Mich. Cen. R.......	49½	7	do............	60
375	do..........c	49	6	Mil. & P. Du C. R..	[illegible]
50	do............	49¼			

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	U. S. 5s, '71..Cou.	82½	100	N. Y. Cen. R....s10	78½
1,000	U. S. 6s, '81..Cou.	93½	140	do............	78¼
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90..	42	5	Erie Railway Pref.	53½
10,000	Mo. State 6s..b30	40½	50	Hudson River R....	38
2,000	do............	40⅝	100	do..........s10	37⅞
16,000	do............	40½	50	Erie Railway......	31
1,000	N. C. State 6's...	61	50	do..........s10	30⅞
11,500	Or. W. Ln ½ ye'rly	90	1600	do............	30⅞
3,000	Bro'k'n C. W. L.	95½	50	Ill. Cen. R. S'p..s30	60¾
1,000	N. Y. Central 7s.	101	40	Clev. & Pitts. R....	14½
1,000	Ill. Central R. Bs.	87½	150	Cleve. & Tol. R......	33½
3,000	C., B. & Q. 8p.c.bs.	93½	100	do..........b30	33⅝
25	Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	84½	25	Chi. & Rock I. R...	53¼
10	Pacific Mail S. Co..	86¼	50	Mil. & P. Du C. R..	20
40	do............	86	12	M. & P. Du C. 2d Pr'f.	60

Monday, Dec. 2—A. M.

The general trade of the past week was again active in the receipts, sales and exports of Domestic Produce, and partially improved in the Import entries, which are larger than the previous week or two, in both Dry Goods and General Foreign Merchandise, though still below the moderate trade of this time last year. The advices from Europe continue favorable for Grain and Flour, and the export orders for the former, especially in Indian Corn, are understood to be on a liberal scale. They are favored, at present, by rather lower freights and improved Exchanges, though the latter do not hold up as well as they appeared early in the week. Money keeps very easy in supply, and the private Deposits at Bank, including balances from the West, are steadily on the increase, standing, on Saturday morning, $93,764,000, against $90,877,000 on Saturday week. At the same time the ordinary Loans and Discounts, exclusive of the Government Account, have fallen off from $95,594,000 to $93,432,000; the amount on loan being scarcely equal to the sum total left on deposit, exclusive of the dealings of the Association with the Secretary of the Treasury. The Specie average is steadily maintained, notwithstanding further drafts made by the Treasury. The return this afternoon will differ but slightly from last Monday. The Specie Average of the Sub-Treasury for the week, is a little higher than last Monday. The receipts of gold from California, $830,000, have more than supplied the sums sent out of town for the demands of the Government at Washington and other points. On Saturday morning the actual stock of Bullion in Bank and Sub-Treasury was $50,500,000.

The sums paid in at New-York on account of subscriptions to the Popular 7.30 ⅌ cent. Loan amount to $1,135,000, (only five business days,) while the Associated Banks have made an additional payment of $3,500,000, and received from the Government $1,000,000 by way of reimbursement of previous advances:

NEW-YORK SUBSCRIPTIONS TO NEW 7.30 LOAN.

	Last Week.	Previous Week
Monday	$477,000	$296,000
Tuesday	272,000	299,000
Wednesday	201,000	227,000
Thursday	Holiday.	181,000
Friday	101,000	107,000
Saturday	84,000	149,000
Total, Individual	$1,135,000	$1,259,000
By Banks	3,500,000	7,000,000
Total for week	$4,635,000	$8,259,000
Total since 19th August		$66,903,000
By New-York Banks	$59,500,000	
Less reimbursed	26,500,000	
	$33,000,000	
By individuals	33,903,000	$66,903,000
Balance guaranteed by Banks		3,097,000
Total assigned to New-York to Dec. 15		$70,000,000
To which add purchase of 6 ⅌ cent. 20 year Stock, at 90⅜ ⅌ cent. and Interest		$35,000,000

The following are the daily balances in the Sub-Treasury resulting in the above-mentioned average for the week:

Monday	$7,445,333	Thursday	Holiday.
Tuesday	10,183,950	Friday	8,054,792
Wednesday	9,365,650	Saturday	6,961,127
Aggregate			$42,020,852
Making the average of five days			8,404,170

The Stock Exchange, and to some extent financial confidence outside, were partially unsettled early in the week by the appearance of the Foreign Exchanges. The speculative rise in Bills, however, was not sustained for either mail, and all concern on this point was dismissed before the close. The news from England on Saturday morning, however, renewed on the Street the subject of our probable diplomatic trouble with that country, growing out of the recent arrest of **Mason** and **Slidell**, but opinions differ so widely as to the intrinsic weight of the question as against the peace of two great commercial people, that the effect of the discussion on the Stock market is, thus far, irrigular and undecided. The general anticipation seems to be that we shall have at least a good many warm and indignant, if not threatening, words from the English Press, while opinions are divided as to how the matter will be treated by the British Ministry. Exchange left off 108¾@109 ⅌ cent.

The Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York for the past week, including the Dry Goods Table in our last paper, amount to $2,613,408, against $3,614,907 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous goods are $3,115,140, against $2,421,176 same week last year. No Specie was exported, and only $88,850 the same week last November.

The Trade returns for ten months of the calendar year at the Port of New-York, as returned by the Custom-house, and published in our paper in tabular form, some days ago, report the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise, exclusive of Bullion, from Jan. 1 to Nov. 1....$107,685,000
Add four weeks in November....7,946,080

Total since Jan. 1....$115,631,080
Against same time last year....212,310,205

Decreased Import since 1st January....$96,679,125

The same tables make the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles reexported, from Jan. 1 to Nov. 1....$109,845,000
Add four weeks in November....13,712,297

Total clearances since Jan. 1....$123,557,297
Against same time last year....90,200,914

Increased Exports since Jan. 1....$33,356,383

The Exports of Specie from New-York from Jan. 1 to present date, 1861, are....$3,295,000
Against same time, 1860....41,973,000

Decreased Export of Specie since Jan. 1 $38,678,000

The Receipts of Foreign Gold and Silver, and of Gold from California, at New-York, and at Boston for New-York account, since Jan. 1, are about as follows:

Foreign Gold entered at New-York....$36,407,000
Foreign Gold entered at Boston....7,711,000
California Gold at New-York....31,828,000

Total income of Gold since Jan. 1....$75,946,000
Against same time 1860:
From California....$31,332,000
From abroad....2,476,000—$33,808,000

Increased receipts since Jan. 1....$42,138,000

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New 6 ⅌ cent. Stock of U. S. of 1861	93¼@93¾
New-York Central	78¼@77@79¾@78¾
New-York and Erie	30¼@32⅜@30¼@31
Erie Preference Shares	52⅛@54½@53⅜
Rock Island	54⅝@51¾@54⅞@53
Michigan Guaranteed	36@37
Michigan Southern	17½@17¾
Michigan Central	49¼@50⅛@48¾
Toledo	34⅜@33½
Galena	71¼@69¾@71
Illinois Central	60¼@61
Panama	114@112
Pacific Mail	90¾@86@89⅝@86¾
Missouris	42⅝@40⅝
Virginias	48@47
Tennessees	43@42¼
Hudson River	37@39@38¾
Harlem Preferred	30@31@30
Burlington and Quincy	63@60
Harlem, Common	12@12

The Stock dealings of the week show pretty wide fluctuations on the Railway Shares, ending, however, at much the same figures as on Saturday week. The extremes for New-York Central were 77@79¾, and the closing sales 78¾, as against 78¼ the week before. Erie shares of both classes and Hudson River left off higher, while the Westerns and Panama are generally lower, Michigan Southern Guaranteed being an exception to the remark. Missouri State Sixes are about 2 ⅌ cent. lower, while Governments are steady on the 6 ⅌ cents and lower on the 5 ⅌ cents as compared with the previous week. On Saturday the general market opened at weaker rates than the best prices of Friday afternoon, but ran through the early session of the Brokers without yielding materially. At the Second Board, prices were more decidedly down, while later in the afternoon a more steady feeling and a fair demand for Stocks were manifested.

The following are the last bids for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	86½	Market	83
City	105	Nassau	81¼
Phœnix	88½	Corn Exchange	85
Butchers' & Drovers'	103	St. Nicholas	66
National	87	Marine	80
Commerce	80½	Commonwealth	70
American Exchange	81	Importers' & Traders'	88
Hanover	68	Park	95
Irving	67		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Central sixes	91	Mich. C. n. f., 8 ⅌ c., '82	91
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '64	100½	Chi., B. & Q. 8 ⅌ c.	93
Y. Y. Cen. sevens, '76	101	M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 ⅌ c.	76
Erie firsts, '68	103	Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c., '75	87½
Erie extended, '64	101	T. H. & A. 2s, 8 ⅌ c. '70	29½
Erie thirds, '83	86½	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	82
Erie fourths, '80	70	Chi. & N. W. firsts. 2d s.	38
B., N. Y. & Erie firsts	70	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	30
Hudson firsts, '69	103½	Gal. & Chi. firsts	99½
Hudson thirds, '75	75½	Gal. & Chi. seconds	94
Hudson convertibles, '67	68	L. E. & Wabash firsts	72½
Harlem firsts, '69-'73	96½	Del., L. & W. firsts	96
Harlem seconds, '64	92	Lack. & West. Bonds	93
Harlem thirds, '68	70	Clev. & Tol. firsts, s. f.	77
Mich. Cen. 8 ⅌ c. '69-'72	90		

We are requested to say that the President of the Board of Commissioners of St. Louis County, Missouri, is in this City, and will be at the Bank of Commerce during this week to arrange with the holders of the County Bonds, the principal of which matures on the 1st of December. He proposes to pay in full all interest on the debt, and 50 ⅌ cent. of the principal maturing. The Commissioners entertain full expectation of being enabled to pay the remaining 50 ⅌ cent. within the next 90 days. The St. Louis *Democrat* on this subject says:

> "The condition of the county indebtedness having been incorrectly reported in some of the newspapers of the city, we give the following authentic statement of the matter:
>
> *County Indebtedness maturing Dec. 1, 1861.*
>
> Interest (provided for in full)....$35,000
> 250 Bonds, $1,000 each, maturing same time...$250,000
> Remitted for same....125,000
>
> Balance due....$125,000
>
> To make arrangements for an extension of this amount ($125,000) is the object of Judge **Lighner's** visit to New-York."

The current December Coupon on the Fifth Mortgage of the Erie Company will be paid to-day. The arrearages on this and the Fourth Mortgage of the old Corporation—the Coupons in arrear having been surrendered to the Trustees for reorganizing the new Corporation—are provided for out of the first earnings of the Road, as reorganized, and by the assessment of 2½ ⅌ cent. on the Common Shares and Common Bonds, (now made into Preference Shares,) so that the announcement by one or two of our cotemporaries that *all* the Interest due on the Fifth Mortgage is to be paid to-day, is a mistake.

It is known to the Corn Exchange Trade that a large share of the Western Exports of Flour and Grain pass through the lakes and down the St. Lawrence to Montreal and Quebec for shipment to Europe. Some idea of the present difference in this movement, as compared with the previous two years may be derived from the following figures of the shipments from Montreal, copied from the *Gazette* of that city:

	Nov. 28, '61.	Nov. 29, '60.	Nov. 30, '59
Flour, bbls	651,945	276,[illegible]7	101,806
Wheat, bushels	5,910,641	1,636,906	58,005
Corn, bushels	1,453,815	24,387	8,015
Butter, kegs	55,122	32,031	12,999
Peas, bushels	1,646,893	1,297,110	294,190
Oatmeal, bbls	33,463	20,945	358
Oats, bushels	341,101	206,732	12,600

The following are the weekly receipts of Grain at Chicago since the 1st of August, compared with the previous three years:

	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Aug. 3	303,618	126,829	669,123	1,610,060
Aug. 10	301,967	160,587	913,898	1,278,209
Aug. 17	411,977	356,763	1,212,795	1,268,209
Aug. 24	909,750	523,133	1,648,110	1,857,445
Aug. 31	1,244,955	853,900	1,345,137	2,235,219
Sept. 7	975,807	876,421	1,365,597	2,221,572
Sept. 14	819,080	824,690	1,306,278	1,835,768
Sept. 21	621,940	865,364	1,352,338	1,842,675
Sept. 28	685,212	664,526	1,002,577	1,740,830
Oct. 5	753,305	969,121	1,143,913	2,107,930
Oct. 12	734,743	899,626	1,264,736	1,891,624
Oct. 19	442,208	832,580	1,441,417	1,557,134
Oct. 26	369,074	746,299	1,312,604	1,869,471
Nov. 2	239,963	900,927	1,013,035	1,901,920
Nov. 9	156,680	874,283	670,481	1,505,425
Nov. 16	226,384	671,073	601,077	1,352,787
Nov. 23	164,522	546,924	625,210	1,412,017
Nov. 30	105,971	322,327	413,274	857,038
Total, bush.	9,467,156	11,956,423	19,301,600	30,345,333

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

United States District Court.—Prize causes, etc.

Supreme Court—Circuit—*Part I.*—Nos. 1393, 1341, 1493, 1517, 1543, 1545, 1549, 1553, 1559, 1561, 1563, 1569, 301, 339, 597, 1263, 1289, 1291, 1313, 1333. *Part II.*—Nos. 1154, 876, 1106, 8, 138, 928, 1010, 1110, 1160, 1162, 1168, 1190, 1232, 1240, 1256, 1260, 1264, 1266, 1268, 1270.

Supreme Court—General Term.—Adjourned till Saturday, Dec. 21, 1861.

Supreme Court—Special Term—Demurrers only, from No. 131 to 155, inclusive.

Superior Court—Trial Term—*Part I.*—Nos. 711, 1989, 2405, 7, 2507, 2569, 2579, 2591, 437, 2505, 2091, 2595, 2597, 2599, 2601, 2605. *Part II.*—Nos. 1786, 1136, 2738, 2426, 1788, 1186, 2630, 2832, 2834, 2836, 2838, 2840, 2842, 2844, 2846.

Common Pleas—*Part I.*—Nos. 1600, 1602, 1651, 1652, 1653, 1656, 1657, 1661, 1662, 1664, 1665, 1497, 1498, 1547, 823. *Part II.*—Nos. 1573, 1523, 1617, 1620, 1622, 1624, 1625, 894, 1428, 1189, 1470, 1204, 908, 1530, 1544.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

Sentence of Capt. Gordon of the Slaver Erie.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Shipman.

Nathaniel Gordon, the Master of the Slaver *Erie*, who was tried and convicted a short time since, was brought before the Court this morning, to hear its decision upon the motion made on his behalf for a new trial.

The decision was rendered by Judge Shipman as follows:

We have carefully considered the points on the motion for the arrest of judgment and for a new trial, and the arguments of counsel thereon. In disposing of this motion, we do not deem it important to discuss any exceptions taken to the form of indictment, except such as apply to the first and third counts, inasmuch as it was upon these two counts that we put the case to the jury. If either one of these counts is good, it is sufficient to support the verdict.

The only objection to the form of the first and third counts is, that they do not aver, in the precise words of the statute, the condition of the negroes "as not held to service by the laws of either of the States or Territories of the United States" at the time of the commission of the offence. The language of the indictment being "not *having been* held to service," &c., it is argued that if the prisoner had been able to prove that they had been once held to service at some time prior to the commission of the offence, this averment would have been negatived, and he would have been entitled to an acquittal. But this, we think, only proves that the language of the indictment in this particular, is more *comprehensive* than was necessary. The indictment charges him with having forcibly confined and detained the negroes, they not having been held to service—that is, not having been held to service either at the time he so confined and detained them, or at any time previous. The fact that the terms of the indictment are somewhat broader than those of the statute is not material, so long as they cover the offence described in the latter.

To the objection that there was no such proof that the vessel upon which the offence was committed was "owned in whole or in part, or navigated for or in behalf of any citizen or citizens of the United States," as would warrant a conviction on the first count, we cannot accede. The Government proved that she was built in and owned by citizens of the United States. This fixed the national character of the vessel, and this character and ownership would be presumed to continue until they were shown to have been changed. To show such a change the burden of proof was on the prisoner. The evidence offered only tended to show that a sale was made of the vessel at Havana, but without showing to whom such sale was made. It is urged by the prisoner's counsel that, inasmuch as the sale claimed to have been proved was made in a foreign country, the law will presume, until the contrary is shown, that it was made to foreigners. We think there is no foundation in law or reason upon which such a presumption can rest.

In support of that part of the indictment which charges that the prisoner was an American citizen at the time of committing the offence, the government proved that his father and mother were residents of Portland, in the State of Maine, for many years, both before and after their marriage, and before the birth of the prisoner, and while he was a small child. It also appeared from the testimony of the same witnesses that his father was a sea-captain, and that sometimes his wife, the prisoner's mother, accompanied him on his foreign voyages. The prisoner's counsel claimed that it appeared from this evidence that he *might* have been born abroad, and that if he was, he was not a citizen of the United States, and therefore not amenable to those criminal laws of the United States which are limited in terms to its citizens. The Court instructed the jury, however, that even if the prisoner was born during one of these voyages which the father made as a sea-captain, without any intention of removing to but merely touching at foreign countries, he would still be regarded in law as an American citizen, although thus born abroad, provided his parents were American citizens. The prisoner's counsel except to this part of the charge, on the ground that it did not lay down the correct rule of law applicable to children of American parents born in foreign countries. Without here discussing the general principles of law applicable to that subject, it is sufficient answer to the exception taken in this case, that the charge on this point, taken in connection with the facts in evidence to which it was to be applied, clearly referred to a possible birth of the prisoner on board his father's American vessel, while the latter was in a foreign country, in the course of the voyage. We are clearly of opinion that there was no error in this part of the charge.

The only remaining objection that we deem it necessary to notice, is that "if the *Erie* was a foreign vessel, even admitting the citizenship of Gordon, the Court has not the jurisdiction to try him for an act committed on the River Congo, in the Portuguese dominions, and not on 'tide waters.'" There are two answers to this objection: *First*—There is no proof that the *Erie* was a foreign vessel, but the proof is clear and uncontradicted that she was an American vessel, owned by American citizens. *Second*—The allegation in the indictment that the offence was committed in the River Congo, on the Coast of Africa, on waters within the admiralty and maritime jurisdiction of the United States, and within the jurisdiction of this Court, we think fully sustained by the proof. The proof is that the negroes were taken on board in the Congo River, some distance from its mouth, but where it is several miles broad, and really an arm of the sea. The proof is clear and uncontradicted, that the offence of confining and detaining the negroes on board was continuous and uninterrupted until her capture in the Atlantic Ocean, several miles from land. Of course it was committed in the very mouth of the river, where its broad expanse is lost in the Atlantic, and where the jurisdiction of every nation over its citizens or its ships clearly extends. The other exceptions to these two counts and to the charge, are overruled.

Upon all these points, we are clearly of opinion that there is no error in the indictment, and that none intervened on the trial, and that the jurisdiction of the Court is beyond dispute. We, therefore, are constrained to deny the application for a certificate of division, which is asked for by the defendant, to enable him to carry the case to the Supreme Court.

It is hardly necessary for me to add, that these views are the result of consultation, and are fully concurred in by Mr. Justice **Nelson**.

Mr. Smith, the District Attorney, then moved for judgment and for the sentence of the Court upon the prisoner.

Judge Dean, one of his counsel, said he supposed the judgment could not be passed in the absence of one of the component parts of the Court, by which the prisoner was tried. He would not take this objection, but that he desired to have an opportunity to present the case to the Executive. He had not seen any one himself, but he had been informed that eleven of the jurors desired to add to their verdict a recommendation of the prisoner to the mercy of the Court and of the Executive, and that the other juror objected because it was no business of the jury, but said he would join them in such a recommendation outside of the jury. He desired to have time to make this appeal to the Executive.

Judge **Shipman** said that the Court could act when held by either Judge alone, and that as to the application to the Executive the prisoner would have a distant day fixed for the execution of his sentence, and ample time would be afforded for the application.

Gordon was asked if he had anything to say why sentence should be passed on him. He tried to smile, as he answered, in an almost indistinguishable voice, that he had nothing to say; but he stood firmly, without any particular exhibition of feeling, while the sentence was passed by the Judge, in the following terms:

It appears from the evidence in this case that in the Summer of 1860 you sailed in the ship *Erie* from Havanna, in the Island of Cuba, bound to the coast of Africa. You were master of the vessel, and had on board a competent crew, and a large amount of provisions of a kind and quantity appropriate for food for a large number of persons, and such as is usually carried out in vessels which are intended for the Slave-trade.

The ship also had on board a large number of water-casks as well as a quantity of liquor, which latter was to be left in Africa—probably exchanged for the freight which you undertook to bring back to Cuba. In command of this ship, thus manned and provided, you proceeded to the Congo River, on the West Coast of Africa, and then, after landing your cargo and subsequently re-shipping all or nearly all but the liquor, and filling your water-casks with fresh water, you dropped your vessel down the river to a point a few miles from its mouth, and in a few hours, on the afternoon of the 7th of August, you took on board 879 of the inhabitants of that country, thrust them, densely packed and crowded, between the decks of the ship, and immediately set sail for Cuba.

On the morning of the 8th, in the Atlantic Ocean, about fifty miles from the coast, you were captured by the United States war vessel *Mohican*, your ship taken to Monrovia, where all the unfortunate victims of your crime were put on shore, and you were brought in your ship to this port. Upon these facts you have been accused, brought to trial before a jury of your countrymen, and found guilty of a crime for which the laws of your country adjudge you a pirate and inflict upon you the punishment of death. In the verdict of the jury it is my duty to say that the Court fully concurred. The evidence of your guilt was so full and complete as to exclude from the mind of your triers all doubt.

You are soon to be confronted with the terrible consequences of your crime, and it is proper that I should call to your mind the duty of preparing for that event which will soon terminate your mortal existence and usher you into the presence of the Supreme Judge.

Let me implore you to seek the spiritual guidance of the ministers of religion; and let your repentance be as humble and thorough as your crime was great. Do not attempt to hide its enormity from yourself; think of the cruelty and wickedness of seizing nearly a thousand fellow-beings, who never did you harm, and thrusting them beneath the decks of a small ship, beneath a burning tropical sun, to die of disease or suffocation, or be transported to distant lands, and be consigned, they and their posterity, to a fate far more cruel than death.

Think of the sufferings of the unhappy beings whom you crowded on the *Erie*; of their helpless agony and terror as you took them from their native land; and especially think of those who perished under the weight of their miseries on the passage from the place of your capture to Monrovia! Remember that you showed mercy to none, carrying off as you did not only those of your own sex, but women and helpless children.

Do not flatter yourself that because they belonged to a different race from yourself, your guilt is therefore lessened—rather fear that it is increased. In the just and generous heart, the humble and the weak inspire compassion, and call for pity and forbearance. As you are soon to pass into the presence of that God of the black man as well as the white man, who is no respecter of persons, do not indulge for a moment the thought that He hears with indifference the cry of the humblest of his children. Do not imagine that because others shared in the guilt of this enterprise, yours is thereby diminished; but remember the awful admonition of your Bible, 'Though hand join in hand the wicked shall not go unpunished.'

Turn your thoughts towards Him who alone can pardon, and who is not deaf to the supplications of those who seek His mercy.

It remains only to pronounce the sentence which the law affixes to your crime, which is, that you be taken back to the City Prison, whence you were brought, and remain there until Friday, the seventh day of February next, and then and there, at the place of execution, between the hours of twelve o'clock at noon and three o'clock in the afternoon on that day, you be hanged by the neck until you are dead, and may the Lord have mercy upon your soul."

Court of General Sessions.

The Grand Jury came into Court on Saturday—the last day of the term—and made the following presentment to Judge McCunn:

The Grand Jury have been chiefly occupied with offences growing out of the unlawful sale and intemperate use of intoxicating liquors. They would call the attention of the Court and the public to the principal cause of the vice, crime, pauperism, and taxation with which our City is infested.

The number of dram-shops and lager beer saloons is estimated as more than 10,000. Of this immense number, more than 9,000 are unlicensed, and so unlawful.

Every sale is a misdemeanor, committed without concealment, and often in the presence of officers of the law. Many thousand liquor dealers have conspired to defraud the treasury of the license-fee required by the excise act, and to control our elections, so as to fill the Legislative, the Judiciary and the Executive offices with pledged friends and protectors of the liquor interest; or, failing in this, so to hinder the administration of justice as to shield this most demoralizing traffic from legal restraints.

As the result, at least a quarter of a million of dollars are annually withheld from our overburdened treasury—overburdened by the wasteful legislation of a Government, believed to be administered too largely in behalf of the dram-shop interest, and by the taxation made necessary to support the paupers and punish the criminals created by the unlicensed dram-shops. The laboring poor are compelled to share these burdens by the increase of rents and the prices of commodities; and the sober poor are wronged by having to compensate the losses of landlords from drunken tenants.

Meanwhile, the tithe of liquor dealers who have shown the decent respect for law to pay for a license, relying on the good faith of the Government to protect them from unlawful competition, are denied the simple justice they have a right to claim, and may be thus tempted to like lawlessness.

But there are associated evils which loudly demand the suppression of the indiscriminate and unlawful sale of liquors. Many of the restaurants and beer and dram-shops on our principal thoroughfares have become houses of assignation and extemporized brothels.

Concert saloons and beer gardens have resorted to the shameless policy of employing abandoned women, whom they advertise as "pretty waiter girls," to allure by the combined attractions of lust and appetite.

Notwithstanding the gratifying progress of recent reform, even Sunday is still perverted into a special gala-day, and thousands are gathered in some of these places, for the indulgence of every debasing passion—the music of noisy bands and the echoes of their revelry disturbing the peace of otherwise quiet neighborhoods.

There surely must be competent authority under both common and statute law for the suppression of these nuisances and wrongs; and the peace, safety and honor of the City demand its speedy application.

The Grand Jury are not aware of any satisfactory renson for the neglect of executive and judicial officers to enforce the Excise Act of 1857, which prohibits unlicensed liquor-selling. Its constitutionality was long since affirmed, and its leading provisions have been settled by the Court of Appeals. As long ago as June, 1859, twelve cases to recover penalties provided for by one section of this act were tried before the Court of Common Pleas, Judge Hilton presiding, and verdicts rendered, with the understanding that some 20,000 similar cases should abide the event of the decision of the appeal taken by the counsel for the Liquor Dealers' Association. We have not learned that the appeal was ever argued, or is ever likely to be, or that there is any adequate reason for a neglect which gives immunity to a vast demoralizing traffic.

Every violation of the Excise Act is declared by the Court of Appeals to be a *misdemeanor*—every policeman is bound by his oath to arrest the author of a misdemeanor, without warrant, when committed in his presence; and it is clearly the duty of the constituted authorities to carry into effect the provisions of this law. The Jury consider this neglect of the officers of the law to check the acknowledged cause of an immense proportion of the vices, evils, and burdens of our City, unjustifiable in every view of official duty and of the public welfare.

The diminution of nearly one-half of the arrests for drunkenness and crime on one day of the week, by the partial enforcement of the Sunday clause of the Act of 1857, would seem to rebuke this delinquency in respect to the unlicensed traffic in intoxicating drinks on all days of the week. The Jury believe they have indicated the leading cause of degeneracy of morals and politics, and the prominent source of the crushing burdens borne by this great City. If it be true that a bad class interest usurps the control of our Government, shunning its burdens, and perverting its functions, so that the only constitutional barrier against the wholesale corruption of public morals is overthrown, it behooves good citizens to wrest power from treacherous hands, and place it where it belongs—in the hands of patriotic, disinterested, upright men.

Free institutions cost too much, and are worth too much, to yield them passively to the control of unlicensed rum sellers.

(Signed) T. S. YOUNG, Foreman,
A. W. GABAUDAN, Clerk.

New-York, Nov. 30, 1861.

The Police Justices—Power to Punish Misdemeanors Confined to Special Sessions of the Peace.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Leonard and Ingraham.

The People ex rel. Falconer vs. *Matthew T. Brennan, Justice, &c.*—The relator was arrested by a Police officer for "street-preaching," or violating the City Ordinance "Prohibiting any person from being instrumental in promoting any assemblage of persons under pretence of, or for public worship or exhortation in the streets, &c., of the City of New-York, unless such person, being a minister or clergyman, shall have obtained the written permission of the Mayor or one of the Aldermen or Councilmen." He was confined in a Station-house over night, and the next day was tried and convicted of a misdemeanor before one of the Police Justices of this City and fined ten dollars. On the trial Falconer produced a license from one of the Councilmen to preach temperance, and from one of the Aldermen to exhort the people on religion and temperance, but no evidence was offered to show that he was a minister or clergyman.

The Court now held that it was necessary for him to have shown that he was a minister before he could claim to be within the exception of the ordinance.

That the objection to the jurisdiction of the Court, however, was good. The exclusive jurisdiction to hear, determine, and punish all complaints for misdemeanors being conferred upon the Court of Special Sessions of the Peace in and for the City and County of New-York, by the Legislature. This Court can be held by not less than three Justices. This judgment was rendered by a Police Justice sitting alone, and not by the Court of Special Sessions, therefore the judgment should be reversed. Judgment was reversed accordingly.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Matter of the Application of Wolfe.—Motion denied with $10 costs.

Obituary.

—Mr. Silas Condit, a prominent and highly respected citizen of Newark, N. J., died on Friday, at the advanced age of 80 years. He has held numerous offices of importance, having been by turns a member of the State Legislature, a Represeative in Congress, and a member of the Convention which formed the present Constitution of New-Jersey. His funeral will take place on Monday, at 11 o'clock A. M., from his late residence; and his remains will be interred in the graveyard of the First Presbyterian Church.

Personal.

On Thursday Capt. Ezra Nye had his shoulder dislocated and received some severe bruises by being thrown from his carriage, in consequence of the breaking of the king-bolt.

The residence of Hon. Nehemiah Perry, at Newark, was entered on Friday morning and robbed of several articles of considerable value. The thieves were subsequently apprehended.

Why Mr. Russell is Abused by the Herald.—Sir **James Ferguson**, who was accused of being a spy and of carrying dispatches from Lord **Palmerston**—two such names mingled!—to **Jefferson Davis**, was injudicious enough to address himself to the source of the calumny, and meets with the treatment an Englishman and a gentleman is certain to receive in that quarter, as we see to-night. *Refuse an invitation to dinner, as I did on arriving in New-York, and you may know what to expect.* But would not starvation in company with an honest man be better than the ill-gotten luxury and nasty companionship of such a foul knave? The worst of it is that, like a bloated and rotten carcass on the surface of a stream, the thing shows how the current flows and the tide sets. And so there is an incessant abuse of England and Englishmen. It is true that Americans often blush as they read.—*Russell's Letter to the Times from Washington.*

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 2, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hal Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

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Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—PHELIM O'DONNELL—SECESH—LATEST FROM NEW-YORK.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE MAGIC MARRIAGE—THE SCAPEGOAT.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SONS.

BOWERY THEATRE—GREAT NATIONAL CIRCUS.

HOPE CHAPEL—CAPT. WILLIAMS' SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &C., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AT 3¼ AND 7½ O'CLOCK.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR—No. 548 Broadway.

WILLIAMSBURGH—THE ALLEGHANIANS AND SWISS BELL RINGERS.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY—No. 15 Tenth-st.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The first session of the Thirty-seventh Congress commences to-day. There was not a quorum of the members of either House in Washington last night, but a sufficient number are expected to arrive by this morning's trains to insure an immediate commencement of business. It has been decided that the President's Message and the Reports of the Departments cannot be delivered to the Press in advance of their delivery, it being necessary to hold them back until the last moment for any modification which may be made necessary.

We have late and important intelligence from South Carolina and Georgia through the medium of Virginia papers, received in Baltimore. Dispatches from Augusta and Savannah announce that TATNALL, with his "Fleet," commenced an attack upon the National vessels on the morning of the 27th ult., with three small steamers and one gunboat. He seems to have met with very poor success, however, for the dispatch states that, "failing to draw the fleet under the guns of Fort Pulaski," he withdrew. The dispatch then goes on to state that there are now at Tybee six National vessels inside the bar, besides one large frigate, and it was reported that "the Yankees" had taken possession of Warsaw, and were preparing to attack Fort Pulaski. From South Carolina the intelligence, contained in a dispatch from Augusta, is to the effect that the National gunboats had landed troops at Buckingham, on the mainland, and that the rebels, under Gen. LEE, were preparing to make a forward movement to drive them back. Martial law has been declared in Charleston, and no one is allowed to leave the city without a permit.

The additional accounts which have reached us, through rebel sources, of the fighting at Fort Pickens, are more confused, if possible, than those which have preceded them. A great many rumors were prevalent on Friday—the date of our last accounts—at Fortress Monroe. One was that Fort Pickens had been taken by the rebels. Another, that the rebels had been defeated, and Gen. BRAGG killed, and still another, that after two days' hard fighting, a great storm arose, in consequence of which both sides had to cease fighting. A copy of the Richmond *Dispatch*, received in Baltimore, contains extracts from the Pensacola *Observer* of the 22d and 23d ult., from which it appears that the firing was commenced by Fort Pickens about 10 o'clock on Friday, the 22d. The accounts in the *Observer* are principally made up of bombast, and nothing can be judged from them. The Richmond *Dispatch*, however, contains a dispatch from Gen. BRAGG, dated Tuesday night, in which he states that everything was quiet about Pensacola, and that he was prepared to renew the engagement,—from which it appears that there had been a cessation of firing, but for what reason is not stated.

By the arrival of the transport *Ocean Queen* at this port, we have advices from Port Royal to the 27th ult. There is very little additional news. Com. DUPONT and Gen. SHERMAN had been on a visit to Tybee Island, our new acquisition at the mouth of the Savannah River, where they had landed a force of United States Marines, who immediately commenced the work of repairing the old fortifications and constructing new ones, under the protection of a fleet of eight gunboats. Between Tybee Island and Fort Pulaski the rebels had sunk two vessels, to prevent the passage up of any vessels of the National fleet. Beaufort still remained unoccupied, though it was visited daily by officers of the army and navy, and the two gunboats still remained at anchor near at hand. A small schooner had been sent up to one of the small islands above Hilton Head to load cotton, under orders from the naval authorities, and was expected to sail in a few days.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* publishes a private letter, dated Charleston, Nov. 23, which it asserts is perfectly reliable. The writer states that several revolts have taken place among the slaves in the interior, although, so far as can be discovered, there has as yet been no attempt at an organized insurrection. Although the papers carefully avoid all reference to the subject, there is great nervousness among all classes lest there may be an extended outbreak at any moment, and some fear that this may be hastened by the very measures adopted to overawe the negroes, for those whose agency in revolts has been suspected have in several instances, been burned at the stake. The writer of this letter also speaks of a gentleman, whose fidelity to the Union the rebels rewarded with confinement in a damp cell, from which death finally released him.

Our advices from Missouri continue to be somewhat confused. Only a day or two ago we had a report that the forces under PRICE, RAINS and MCCULLOCH were about to form a junction at Springfield; and now we have the statement, made by a person who left Springfield on Tuesday last, that MCCULLOCH's forces had marched for Arkansas, having already passed Pond Spring. At the latest accounts, however, the rebels under PRICE were still moving northward. PRICE, while at Neosho, issued a proclamation to the people of Missouri, appealing to them to take up arms against the National Government. Fifty thousand men, he says, are wanted to insure success; and, inasmuch as he probably cannot obtain five thousand, the proclamation is regarded by the Government as a confession of defeat.

An order has been issued from the War Department, embodying regulations for the enlistment and employment of the Militia of Missouri, according to the arrangement recently effected between Gov. GAMBLE and the National Government. The State Militia called into service by Gov. GAMBLE is to be armed, equipped, clothed, paid, transported and subsisted at the expense of the United States Government, and is to be subject to such orders as may be given from the War Department; but they are not to be ordered out of the State except for the immediate defence of the State. Brig. Gen. SCHOFIELD has been appointed by Gov. GAMBLE to the command of the State Militia. The appointment is considered to be one that promises a vigorous use of the State troops, and there is little doubt that in a short time they will be in a condition to *hold and defend* the State, and thus permit the disengagement of the National forces for service in another quarter.

Major-General HUNTER arrived at Leavenworth on Tuesday last, to assume command of the department to which he has just been assigned. The following gentlemen comprise his staff: Maj. Marcus J. Parrott, Maj. James K. Barnes, Maj. A. B. Campbell, Maj. L. D. Hubbard, Capt. J. W. Turner, Capt. J. W. Shaffer, Capt. E. W. Smith, Capt. S. W. Stockton.

Troops are now concentrating at St. Louis and Louisville with extraordinary rapidity. With the week ending Tuesday, Dec. 2, 10,000 men will have been moved over the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad, to join Gen. HALLECK's Division, and nearly the same number have passed through Cincinnati *en route* for Louisville during the last five or six days, to take the places assigned them by Gen. BUELL.

From intelligence which reaches us from the West, there is little doubt that the new rebel capital, Nashville, is in imminent peril, and JEFF. DAVIS' peripatetic Government had better take another tramp. According to the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, twenty-five thousand troops left Carondolet, Mo., on the 24th ult., for Cairo. The same day, eight thousand troops passed down the Ohio for Louisville. Gen. THOMAS' Brigade, also about eight thousand strong, is to move to Elizabethtown, in the vicinity of Louisville, where is the great rendezvous for the troops and stores intended undoubtedly for a movement against Nashville. Twenty-five thousand troops will soon be on their way from Western Virginia to Louisville, and the Nashville division will then number nearly one hundred thousand men. The Louisville *Democrat*, of Friday, contains some significant intimations relative to this Nashville movement. It says: "Our readers may as well prepare to hear, before the close of this month, news as stirring as that from the great fleet, and this time the news will be of more interest to us, because of its nearness. Kentucky will, to a great extent, end the war, so far as the land forces are concerned."

An extraordinary movement of troops from and through Illinois is also noted by the Chicago *Evening Journal*, in excess of anything yet seen since the war opened. The Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad Company, for instance, moved on Thursday, from Chicago to St. Louis, the Lincoln Regiment of Col. WILSON. On Friday, Col. KELLOGG's Michigan Cavalry, from Grand Rapids, passed over the same line. On Saturday they transported a large portion of the Ninth Iowa Regiment; yesterday the Wisconsin Ninth: and to-morrow it takes the Wisconsin Twelfth and the Second Regiment of the Douglas Brigade—in all, upwards of ten thousand men within a week.

Intelligence has reached Washington that a small Canadian steamer has been seized on the coast of Maine by a United States Revenue cutter—her cargo consisting of about ten thousand Springfield muskets, clothing, boots, bank paper, caps and munitions of war. She was cleared from Canada, and the cargo was consigned to parties in the rebel States.

The steamer *Hercules* arrived at Baltimore, on Friday morning, from Pongoteague, and reported the utmost quiet prevailing in both Accomac and Northampton Counties, Virginia. Gen. LOCKWOOD was at Pongoteague on Thursday, preparing to start for Eastville, the Capital of Northampton County, which he would make his headquarters. The ports would be immediately opened to trade, and a number of vessels were prepared to start for Baltimore as soon as they could obtain clearances. The troops continued to be well received, and the people were enthusiastic in their professions of loyalty to the Government.

It was stated on 'Change, on Saturday, that the *Harvey Birch*, reported by the *City of Baltimore* as having been captured and destroyed by the pirate *Nashville*, was chiefly owned by residents of Texas.

Under the heading "Warlike Movements," the Toronto *Globe* of Friday notices the arrival of Gen. Sir FENWICK WILLIAMS, accompanied by his staff, including Col. WILMOT, Col. ROLLO, Capt. DE WINTON and Capt. GRANT, for the purpose of inspecting the defences of the neighborhood. The excavations for a new fort, a short distance from the old one, were commenced some days ago, under the superintendence of Col. ROBERTSON, Royal Engineers.

GENERAL NEWS.

One of the largest meetings ever convened within the walls of Cooper Institute assembled Saturday evening pursuant to a call for citizens of all parties in favor of the election of Hon. GEORGE OPDYKE to the Mayoralty. Within the hall Judge E. P. COWLES presided, and on taking the Chair spoke in support of the objects of the meeting. Addresses were also made by D. D. FIELD, HENRY J. RAYMOND, and others. The outside demonstration was no less imposing, and comprised speeches, torchlight processions of the various Ward clubs, bonfires, and enthusiasm generally. The whole affair was well managed, and proved a complete success. After the mass meeting was over a procession of Ward clubs, joined by many prominent citizens, marched to Mr. OPDYKE's house in Fifth-avenue, where a fine pyrotechnic display took place and a speech was made by Mr. OPDYKE.

The Tammany and other political organizations favoring the election of C. GODFREY GUNTHER to the Mayoralty, held a mass meeting at Irving Hall, Saturday evening. The meeting was addressed by JOSEPH HOXIE, JOHN H. ANTHON, RICHARD BUSTEED and others.

Capt. NATHANIEL GORDON, of the slaver *Erie*, was Saturday sentenced by Judge SHIPMAN to be hung on Friday, the 7th of February next, between 12 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon. He was brought before the Circuit Court yesterday morning to hear its decision upon the motion made in his behalf for a new trial, which was denied—the Court deciding that there was no error in the indictment, and that none intervened on the trial; and further, that the jurisdiction of the Court was beyond dispute. The District Attorney then moved for judgment and for the sentence of the Court upon the prisoner, which, after some objection from the prisoner's counsel, was passed as above stated.

Capt. HARDING, of the bark *Edward Everett*, which arrived at Boston on Friday, states that when off D. H. Shot Keys, Nov. 10, she saw a schooner with a gun on deck, supposed to be a privateer, with a bark in company, apparently a prize, steering for Cardenas.

The United States dispatch steamer *Rhode Island* will leave the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, Dec. 4, to communicate with the Atlantic and Gulf Blockading Squadrons. Letters and packages sent to the care of the United States Naval Lyceum will be duly forwarded.

The United States steam-transport *New-York*, lying at Pier No. 9 NorthRiver, sailed Saturday evening for Locust Point. She has a full cargo of provisions, ammunition and gun-carriages.

The *Press* of Saturday says that the vicinity of Washington-street wharf, in Philadelphia, was kept in a state of excitement on Friday by the arrival and departure of the Sixty-third New-York Regiment, called also the "Third Irish." Joy at the prospect of seeing service, or the fatigue of travel, or the balmy air of New-Jersey, or some other cause, had made the men pugnacious, and the route from Jersey City to Camden is described to the *Press* as a trail of gore. Many of the men were so weak that it was necessary to carry them ashore in blankets.

Gen. FREMONT attended morning service, yesterday, at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn. The Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER preached from Matthew 20th chapter, and 17th to 29th verses, to a very full congregation; and a large concourse of spectators saluted the General as he drove away from the place of worship.

Commodore WILKES arrived here early yesterday morning. He is staying at the St. Nicholas.

Heavy receipts and sales of the principal kinds of Breadstuffs were reported on Saturday. Prices of Flour and Corn favored holders. Wheat was quoted steady. Cotton was in fair request and was dearer. An active demand prevailed for Coffee, chiefly Rio. Sugars, Rice, Molasses, Metals, Fish, Fruit, Seeds, Hides and Spirits Turpentine were quiet. A moderate business was reported in Resin, Hops, Tallow, Whisky and Provisions. The Freight engagements were less extensive and rates were quite irregular. Shippers were giving the preference at our highest quotations to foreign vessels, as they were apprehensive of danger to their property in American bottoms, in consequence of the reported capture and destruction of the clipper ship *Harvey Birch* by the pirate *Nashville*. The Underwriters were also alarmed, and at a morning session of the Board resolved to advance the extra, or war risk premium, to five per cent.

The Stock Market, on Saturday, after several changes through the day, left off ⅛@¾ ₩ cent. lower than on Friday. New-York Central, 78⅞ ₩ cent.; Erie, 31. No alteration in Money rates or ease of supply. Exchange quiet—108¾@109 ₩ cent.

Mr. Chase's Forthcoming Report—Shall We Have a National Bank, or Free Banking?

These are the alternatives predicated of Mr. Secretary CHASE's forthcoming Report; which will he and which should he recommend?

The importance of a currency uniform in value, is a question which has but one side. Under the Constitution, no power but that of the United States can establish one based upon the precious metals. The argument is simply that of utility. It is useless to enlarge upon the inconvenience of having one standard for New-York, another for Pennsylvania and another for New-Jersey. The effect of three standards instead of one would be to reduce vastly the commercial operations now carried on between them.

But gold and silver has been almost entirely superseded by the use of more convenient and economical agencies—bills of exchange, banknotes and checks. The tendency is in the same direction, in exact ratio to the perfection attained in commercial transactions. Every year are we resorting more and more to the use of *symbols* which, performing all the functions of gold and silver, have so far supplanted them, that the latter are now only used to discharge balances, and seldom or never in large commercial transactions.

The excellence of a currency of symbols, like that of gold and silver, depends upon the uniformity of their value. But such uniformity can never be maintained, so long as it depends upon the legislation of several States. There were, a year ago, and are, for aught we know, now twenty different (in value) currencies in the single State of Illinois, all created by the same act of the Legislature. The loss resulting therefrom was incalculable. It affected most seriously the trade of this City and the prosperity of the whole country.

One power alone can give us currency of symbols as it has of metals of uniform value. Its superiority over the ten thousand different ones we have, would be incalculable. But this would really be an inconsiderable advantage compared with what we should gain in having the business of banking conducted upon correct principles. There is now no uniform standard or law. Each Bank is a sort of feudal clan, with its chieftain and troop of followers, who wield their power as their interest, or necessities, or caprice dictate. A very large number of Banks are got up by borrowing for the purpose of creating symbols to use as substitutes for the capital which they lack. Hence the constant fluctuations in the rates for money and in prices—fluctuations to which no other country is subject in the same degree with our own.

To allow free banking upon a deposit of Government Bonds would be to perpetuate a system which is the great curse of the country. The volume of currency would ebb and flow with fearful violence, breeding extravagant speculations, to be followed by universal distress and bankruptcy. Not a note or bill should ever be discounted, or turned into money, except those drawn against merchandise nearly fitted for, or that will not soon enter into consumption. In such case there is every probability that the promiser, having something that the public will soon take off his hands, will have the money wherewithal to pay. The violation of this rule by the Banks ought to be made a penal offence; as to discount notes or bills representing no transfer of property, or such as is not likely to be speedily consumed, is to issue symbols where no property exists, or to attempt to make active capital that which is permanently invested. It is plain to see that a Bank is in its legitimate business in discounting notes given in the purchase of flour, because this will be speedily consumed, and speedily paid for; while the payment of notes given for property permanently invested, such as a house, may have to be made out of property other than that the note represents, but which the promiser may not possess.

The substitute for all this is a currency uniform in value, and in a volume which is always in ratio to commercial speculation, and which can only be created by a National Bank.

Another reason for such an institution, still more urgent, is the peculiar condition of the country. This is abundantly strong for all the wants of Government, as well as for the maintenance of our foreign commerce in a favorable position. The danger is an absence of that unity necessary to utilize all our strength, and of a sudden alarm or panic to which every community is subject, when it has for a long time been under a high state of excitement, and when the experience it is undergoing is an untried one. The league of our Banks is well, as far as it goes, but it is far from meeting all the exigencies that may arise. The recent flurry in exchange, which knocked down the sham market several per cent., is an illustration in point. The Banks should have been in a position to have instantly met the efforts to create alarm, by assuring the community that no cause existed, and that they were prepared to sell all the exchange needed at rates below specie point. The alleged reason for taking the 20-year six per cent Government loan, was to have something for sale or hypothecation abroad, to be drawn against should occasion, like the one that has just passed, arise. But, as what is everybody's work is nobody's, the step contemplated was not taken, and all the Bank Managers could do, was to express an opinion that the rise was, to a considerable extent, fictitious, instead of being able to prick the bubble the moment it was blown, by an offer to sell all that was wanted under the specie point. The consequence was that the Government bonds, the very security in which they are chiefly dealing, fell off some two per cent. Such were the consequences of having some sixty makers of currency instead of *one*. These sixty are all more or less jealous; opinionated; sticklers for precedence, either for themselves or their institutions; ambitious of leading—or, what is pretty much the same thing, of accomplishing their object by hanging as a dead weight upon the action of others, by declaring "that my institution cannot be forced into this or into that measure." Too many elements now enter into every great matter to allow either wisdom or harmony to prevail Everything may remain in abeyance upon the condition of one man's digestion, or upon a twinge of gout in his great toe. As it is, one man now is altogether of too much consequence where harmony is necessary to success. We must, somehow or other, get rid of an oligarchy which never works well, either in miltary affairs, finance, or politics. We must have an institution which is the incarnation of the commercial spirit or soul of the country. It may be the only thing that can guide us through the troubled sea upon which we are afloat. We have no fear of erecting a monster to devour us, which we thought was to save. We are willing to give it tether to make all the money it can, as it will soon come to learn that money is really to be made in exact ratio to the service it can render the country. Mr. CHASE should not throw away an occasion to accomplish a vast good—one that may be vital to our success in the contest in which we are engaged, and which will lay the foundation of commercial greatness when the war is ended, such as neither we nor the world has yet witnessed. Six months of war may give us what a half a century of peace could not.

A South Carolina Protest against the Rebel Despotism.

Just about the moment when the echoes of DUPONT's cannon were resounding through Charleston, the voice of a just judge also was sounding in the ears of the citizens of that city, denouncing the rebel tyranny and protesting against rebel usurpations. The time was the opening of the first Court held in Charleston since the inauguration of the rebellion, and which was presided over by Judge MAGRATH, that very person who, with theatrical pomposity, threw off the judicial robe just a year ago. The orator was Judge PETIGRU, a man known in Charleston and throughout South Carolina, for his honorable life, his upright character, and high judicial attainments. The occasion was the response of the latter to a writ of garnishment which had been served upon him, based upon the rebel act sequestrating the property of Union men. It was surely strange enough, that, as the rebel Attorney declared, "the first duty which devolved upon his Honor since he had put on his robes, and opened the first term of the Confederate Court in South Carolina, was to listen to an invective against the Government whose commission he bore."

The speech itself, which we publish this morning, is a remarkable one. It is very bold, and in some places almost heroic; and if the logic is sometimes bad and the reasoning inconclusive, it is in those cases precisely the kind of logic, and based on the very premises, which underlie South Carolina politics, and the South Carolina interpretation of the Constitution. Mr. PETIGRU compares MAGRATH's Court to the English Star Chamber and the Spanish Inquisition—and shows that it is as infamous as the one and more despotic than the other. The Sequestration act he denounces, and demands: "How can that be said to be necessary which is absolutely never known to have been done before? Was there anybody," sarcastically asks he, "that ever fought before Gen. BEAUREGARD? Was there ever a law like this endured, practiced, or heard of?" He then tells the Court that "this act, borrowed from the darkest period of tyranny, is dug up from the very quarters of despotism, and put forward as our sentiments. They are not," says he, "my sentiments, and sorry will I be if in this I am solitary and alone." In regard to the required violation of professional confidence, he declares that "there are cases when it is either dishonor or death; and *death will certainly be chosen by every man who deserves the name*."

It was probably *because* the Charleston rebels heard DUPONT's guns, that after this they did not lynch Judge PETIGRU on the spot. And we doubt whether either his great age or his virtues will long save him. Risen from the ranks himself, he has always been an object of extreme hatred to the oligarchs and conspirators; and they will probably seize the opportunity to overcome the reverence which prevails among the people for his character.

The speech is valuable, too, as another evidence that there is a protestant spirit widely prevalent in the South. Even in South Carolina, where despotism is fiercest and most intolerant, it shows itself. If it dared show itself among those in the humbler walks of life, we should find not merely protestantism, but loyalty, wide-spread; but in that class, it is crushed out remorselessly, and without dread of dangeros consequences, as soon as it begins to appear. Only yesterday, we published a statement from a Richmond paper, that five hundred Union men were marching from one county in North Carolina to join the loyalists of East Tennessee. The Port Royal slaves say that many poor white men were dragged off in chains to join the army; and we are well convinced that when this class, so large in South Carolina, come to understand as well as Mr. PETIGRU the object of the conspirators, and the aim of the National Government, the State cannot forge chains enough to bind them to her bloody car. And nothing will do more to open their eyes than such efforts as this of Mr. PETIGRU.

All honor, then, to this noble man—this beacon-light on a dark and dismal coast. The South has many men of like spirit; it would be well for it if it had some more of equal pluck.

Now and Then.

Mayor WOOD made a very fervid address to his German fellow-citizens a few evenings since, on the horrible oppression to which this City is subjected, by the law requiring liquor-selling to be licensed and insisting on the preservation of order on Sunday. Here is

HIS PRESENT CREED,

From his Speech to the Germans, Nov. 28, 1861.

Should the suffrages of my fellow-citizens again place me in the position I now occupy, I am for the largest liberty consistent with the safety of the City, *I am opposed to all oppressive restrictions upon the right of the citizen to sell that which may be deleterious in itself alone, but am for leaving the question to man and his Maker.* I am opposed to any law that would force a man *to enter church on Sunday*, unless it be his choice. I am opposed to unjust taxation, and to any and every attempt to regulate matters of conscience by law. I ask only that the citizen shall be peaceable, orderly, sober, and violate no measure of the public quiet. Great applause.]

This sounds very liberal; and although guarded enough to afford a loophole of escape on close examination, was intended to convince the German voters that he was for the *unrestricted* sale of liquor, and the abolition of all Sunday laws.

The Mayor has undergone a change of heart since he sent into the Common Council the following Message, showing

HIS VIEWS IN 1855.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, New-York, April 27, 1855.

To the citizens of New-York:

It is unnecessary to descant upon the evils of Intemperance. Its results are too indelibly stamped upon the condition of a very large portion of this community, to require any allusion from me. Any man who walks abroad, or who visits the garrets and cellars of this metropolis, filled with indigence, wretchedness and disease, or who takes a glance into our prisons, hospitals or almhouses, will be more or less than man, if he does not turn away with a painful and humiliating *consciousness of the crime, misery and degradation to which alcohol reduces all who yield to its temptations.* Nor is it here alone that these sad results are exhibited. The same developments are often found among the opulent, the educated and the refined. *And can we be surprised, that as the philanthropist surveys this dreadful, but not over-colored picture, he should resort to remedies as violent as the evil sought to be removed appears extreme and destructive?*

And especially with reference to the Sabbath, let us unite these principles with *a reverence for a day hallowed and blest by Divine institutions throughout the civilized world. Do not again place that day in jeopardy!* It has been my constant effort to give New-York quiet, peaceful Sabbaths, consistent with the calmness and devotion which characterize a time dedicated to such sacred objects. *The closing of the liquor shops, and it may be said almost total abstinence has been obtained.*

Though I look into the future with some fear, in view of my present restricted legal power over this subject, still *there shall be no change in my efforts to maintain intact the present cessation of liquor-selling and other employments on that day, and in this the liquor-dealers themselves should continue to coöperate.* It is their duty, as well as their interest, to comply. Even those who defend the occupation as an abstract, inherent right, to deal in any article of merchandise, cannot but admit that *none but the evil-minded, who are not creditable members of any profession or society, can maintain a position so antagonistic to public sentiment and morals. I look upon liquor-selling upon the Sabbath day as a degrading occupation, from which any man, as he values his reputation, should fly as from a contagion.*

Let me urge, therefore, upon all, to show that the citizens of New-York have within their own breasts a higher law, which governs their appetites without penal punishments, and that having tasted the sweets of quiet Sabbath—of one day's rest and repose from the toils, strifes and wickedness of the weekly contests incident to city life, we will not again relax into what is little better than bestial indulgence, on a day devoted, throughout the Christian world, to the worship of the "only true and ever-living God."

FERNANDO WOOD.

THE COMMON COUNCIL—A GOOD NOMINATION.—SAMUEL B. RUGGLES is a candidate for Alderman in the Eighteenth Ward. He ought to be elected, without regard to any other consideration than his preëminent fitness for that or any other public position, and the absolute need which the City has of his services. He is universally known as one of the very ablest men who have ever been connected with public affairs in this State—as the friend and efficient promoter of retrenchment and reform, and the enemy of everything like profligacy and corruption in the expenditure of public money. It is a most hopeful sign of the times that such a man is willing to take a seat in our Common Council; and no event would better serve to revive the drooping confidence of our people in the possibility of having an honest and upright administration of municipal affairs, than his election by a triumphant majority.

Our citizens will do well to bear in mind the fact that unless some very stringent and effective steps are taken by the Common Council, in conjunction with our members of the Legislature, to reduce our expenditures, we shall have next year a rate of taxation which will amount to a practical confiscation of an immense amount of the property of this City. We have been compelled to raise this year $11,300,000. If we add to this the tax which the City must raise directly for war purposes, the State tax and the National direct tax for the same object, we shall have to pay next year an aggregate of not less than *sixteen and a half millions*, and that, too, on a greatly diminished valuation of both real and personal estate.

There is but one way in which this enormous burden of taxation can be made endurable to our people, and that is by the application to every branch of the public service of the most rigid retrenchment and reform. We must have men in the Common Council who will not shrink from the responsibility of such measures, and who have the ability and nerve to carry them into practical execution. No man could have been selected better qualified, in every respect, for precisely this service, than Mr. RUGGLES, and we trust that the citizens of his Ward will see to it that he is elected.

A False and Foolish Clamor.

The *Herald* has been filling its columns for the last few days with the most vehement denunciations of GEORGE OPDYKE, for having attended the delivery of Senator SUMNER's address at the Cooper Institute, and for having officiated as Vice-President on that occasion. Over and over again, after its usual style, does that print ring the changes on this evidence of his active sympathy with Abolition. It describes him as standing side by side with CHEEVER, JOHNSON, and other leading Abolitionists,—as being foremost in the conduct of the meeting, and resolute in pushing through the resolution that was then adopted. Yesterday's *Herald*, for example, has the following:

> "At the recent Sumner meeting, the Republican candidate for Mayor was one of the Vice-Presidents, *occupying a seat by the side of Oliver Johnson, of the Anti-Slavery Standard*, and other shining lights of that faith."

Those who are familiar with the *Herald* will not be in the least surprised to learn that this is simply one of those "*lies, well told*," which it avows to be a favorite kind of food for its "general public." Mr. OPDYKE *was not present* at the delivery of Mr. SUMNER's lecture, and, of course, had nothing whatever to do with the proceedings of that occasion. He never acted as Vice-President; he never gave his consent to have his name used as such—*nor was he ever asked to do so.* If it was so used, it was entirely without his knowledge, and, of course, he cannot be responsible for it. We state these facts on the authority of Mr. OPDYKE himself.

The attempt now making to array the prejudices of this community against Mr. OPDYKE, on the alleged ground that he is an Abolitionist, is absurd and ridiculous. Mr. OPDYKE is a Republican—a friend and supporter of the National Administration, and no more of an Abolitionist than the President of the United States himself. Although a party man when party issues are involved, he was the very first member of the State Republican Committee to propose coöperation with the Democratic Party in supporting the Government in the prosecution of the war, and has always shown a readiness to hold party considerations subordinate to the interests and requirements of the country. We trust that no considerable number of our citizens will be weak enough or credulous enough to abstain from voting for Mr. OPDYKE on such frivolous and absurd pretences.

PROUD OF ITS "INFLUENCE."—The *Herald* plumes itself greatly on the fact that the TIMES attributes to it sufficient "influence" to disturb the relations of England and the United States. "The *Herald*," says that journal, "according to this, has more power over terrestrial affairs than any journal, prince, or potentate on earth." Whether the *Herald* has any right to *boast* of its influence, depends altogether on the kind and character of it. We concede freely that it has an immense influence *for evil*, and that it exerts it with a steady persistency and an unflinching devotion which would do credit to the devil himself, and would certainly excite his envy if it were not directly in his line and for his benefit.

But the *Herald* is by no means alone in possessing such an influence:—its real distinction grows out of its willingness to exert it. There is not a ragged, dirty, barefooted little vagabond wandering the streets of this city who has not "influence" enough to burn down the *Herald* office, if somebody will only give him a lucifer match, and persuade him to use it. The dirtiest powder-monkey on board a war-ship has ability and "influence" enough to blow the vessel and all on board to atoms, if he is disposed to throw a lighted candle into the magazine. Any editor can assassinate character, just as any ruffian can assassinate an unarmed wayfarer. All that either lacks is the disposition and the opportunity. A newspaper is simply a weapon, like a dagger or a battle-axe; its influence depends entirely on the character of the man who wields it. If he is utterly unprincipled and unscrupulous—caring for nothing but his own gains, reckless alike of private character and the public good, he can destroy personal reputation, disturb the public peace and involve great communities in mutual distrust and hatred, to his heart's content. Nothing is easier and nothing is more infamous.

That the *Herald* has a good deal of just such "influence" as this, we have never doubted. Indeed, we see every day too many evidences of its mischievous effects to question its existence. That it is inclined to boast of it only gives additional evidence of its recklessness, and shows how little else it has to boast of.

HOLLINS AND TATNALL ON THE RAMPAGE.—Two late announcements from the South are well calculated to inspire fearful forebodings in the Northern breast. *Firstly*, HOLLINS, Rear Admiral (*rear* in more senses than one) of the "little Confederate Mosquito Fleet"—the inventor of the "ram,"—the man who "peppered" our blockaders at the head of the Southwest Pass, and then made such indecent haste to get out of harm's way, that he reached New-Orleans before the news of his "victory" did—*is about to go up* the Mississippi on the rampage and give the Northern Vandals battle on their own waters!

Secondly: TATNALL, Rear-Admiral of the "little Confederate Mosquito Fleet" at Port Royal, who found the rat-holes so convenient a retreat from the fire-shower of our men-of-war, *is about to go down* and drive the Hessians off from Tybee Island, which, however, he was powerless to prevent their taking possession of last week!

To be sure, these announcements are both predicted in the [illegible] future—a tense in which the Southern mind delights to revel. But is there not something really chivalrous in thus sounding forth the acts of warning and openly throwing down the gauntlet? In what Christian contrast does it stand with the rude, unheralded method the North has of dispatching its bombarding fleets, which only announce themselves by some Hatteras or Port Royal affair, and never even say *by y'r leave!* Who shall say that the day of chivalry is gone by?

TWO AGAINST ONE AND ONE AGAINST TWO.—At almost every turn we hear the cry, "WOOD will surely be reëlected, there being three candidates in the field." But reflection must convince anyone that WOOD'S defeat, under existing circumstances, is only the more assured by GUNTHER'S running. OPDYKE has the opposition vote divided, and only by folly or political jugglery can he fail to be elected. Two opposing candidates are always an advantage when they divide a party vote. In the last Presidential election LINCOLN had about 34,000 in this City to about 58,000 Fusion. Tammany and Mozart divide the Democratic vote pretty evenly, and if OPDYKE had LINCOLN'S strength alone he would have a good chance of success. But he has in addition the greater part of the "Union" or Everett vote, and the efficient support of the Taxpayers' and People's Union nominations. We are convinced that many causes will combine to diminish WOOD'S strength at this election; his covert sympathy with secessionism, his failure to satisfy the demands of his partisan adherents, and the vigorous action of Tammany Hall, will enable GUNTHER to run nearly up to him, and thus promote OPDYKE'S election.

ALCIBIADES-BEAUREGARD.—Some of our cotemporaries are puzzling their wits over a historical allusion in BEAUREGARD'S late letter concerning the synopsis of his official report, which was all that JEFF. DAVIS would allow to be published. "ALCIBIADES," he says, "on a certain occasion, resorted to an extraordinary method to occupy the minds of his traducers—let, then, that synopsis answer the same purpose for me in this instance." Now, ALCIBIADES is said to have cut off his dog's tail to attract public attention, in order that his more grievous pranks might not be brought under discussion. BEAUREGARD has allowed the tail of his report to be cut off, as DAVIS would not allow it to appear entire, and presented it to the public in the form of a synopsis! The parallel is felicitous, but goes a good deal further than BEAUREGARD imagined. ALCIBIADES was a double traitor—a traitor to his country and to those to whom he had betrayed his country—and was finally put to death ignominiously by those to whom he had last proved treacherous. We commend the prototype to his careful study.

QUITE THE REVERSE.—The New-Orleans *Crescent* says "the Lincolnites hate all portions of the South alike." On the contrary, we *love* all portions of the South alike—love her so well, that we are determined not a single foot of her soil shall remain in the hands of rebels and traitors.

JAMES M. TUTHILL, who is nominated for School Commissioner in the Fifth Ward, is very highly commended to us by gentlemen of the highest character, as in every respect the best man nominated in the Ward for that position. He has had a good deal of experience in its duties, having been for some time connected with the Board of Education. Those who have the welfare of the public schools at heart will do well to give him their votes.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.—The name of GEORGE BRIGGS is upon some of the tickets as candidate for Councilman in the Sixth District, Eighteenth Ward. Mr. BRIGGS desires us to say that he is not a candidate, and does not wish a single vote to be thrown away upon him. The present Councilman, Mr. A. H. KEECH, is a candidate for reëlection and deserves success. He is an honest, reliable, faithful officer, and has the cordial support of Mr. BRIGGS and his friends. Messrs. ORTON, LENT and STEVENSON, in the same District, are also excellent officers, and ought to be returned.

In the Seventh District, we see that Messrs. TROTTER and PINCKNEY, two of the most influential and honorable members of the present Board, are candidates for reëlection. They are Republicans, but will receive a large vote outside their party relations, as they already have the nomination of several other organizations.

In the Fifth District, HENRY A. SMITH and SIMON HA[illegible], present members, are candidates for reëlection, and have fairly earned it by faithful devotion to the duties of the place.

MARRIED.

WORTMAN—DURLAND.—On Wednesday, Nov. 27, by Rev. J. H. Suydam, SYLVANUS W. WORTMAN, of New Lotts, L. I., to RUTH AMANDA DURLAND, of Flatlands, L. I.

DIED.

ROBERT.—In this City, on Friday night, Nov. 29, of dropsy, Miss EMILY W. ROBERT, aged 40 years.

The friends of the deceased, and of Mr. and Mrs. P. T. Ruggles, are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, without further invitation, from No. 14 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on Monday, Dec. 2, at 10 o'clock A. M.

BRAUTIGAM.—In this City, on Saturday, Nov. 30, CONRAD BRAUTIGAM, aged 51 years, 3 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, the 3d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 334 West 22d-st., to Greenwood Cemetery.

FROST.—In this City, on Saturday, Nov. 30, CHARLOTTE L., wife of Philemon H. Frost, in the 64th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at No. 19 West 11th-st., without further notice.

[illegible].—In this City, on Friday, Nov. 29, WILLIAM [illegible], aged 60 years, 5 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends, also those of his son, Charles, and his sons-in-law, John Loughran and Robert Leonard, are requested to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 97 Sullivan-st., this day, (Monday,) Dec. 2, at 1 o'clock P. M.

PRENTISS.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Nov. 30, HENRY MELLVILLE, only child of Thos. Mellville and the late Elizabeth V. Prentiss, aged 2 years, 5 months and 3 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, Dec. 3, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of Mrs. E. B. Taylor, Montague-st., corner of Clinton-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

STEBBINS.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Dec. 1, Mrs. ANN STEBBINS, widow of the late David Stebbins, aged 86 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, the 3d inst., at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 86 2d-place, without further notice.

HETFIELD.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday morning, Dec. 1, suddenly, of erysipelas, ALFRED R. HETFIELD, aged 53 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 217 [illegible], Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday, Dec. 3, at 2 o'clock P. M.

TAYLOR.—In Williamsburgh, on Saturday, Nov. 30, MARY OSBORN TAYLOR, wife of Rev. B. F. Taylor, in the 48th year of her age.

The funeral will take place at her late residence, No. 201 South 1st-st., Williamsburgh, to-morrow, (Tuesday,) Dec. 3, at 2 o'clock P. M.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 621.—Nov. 30, 1861.
22, 30, 23, 2, 59, 66, 29, 32, 17, 61, 36, 44.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 622.—Nov. 30, 1861.
8, 54, 41, 21, 17, 29, 45, 7, 6, 69, 23, 62, 73.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

KINDLING WOOD, OAK AND PINE.
At 20 cents for 10 or more Boxes.
KNOTS AND ENDS AT 17 CENTS.
Hickory, Oak and Pine, by the Load and Cord.
Address C. COLLINS, foot of East 23d-st.

MILITARY.

CAVALRY.

HEADQUARTERS, No. 74 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 25, 1861.

By the authority from the War department, and the sanction of His Excellency Gov. Morgan, JAMES B. SWAIN, First Cavalry, U. S. A., is now recruiting for a Regiment of Volunteer Cavalry, to serve for three years, or during the war.

By the kindness of His Excellency Gov. Morgan, and of Quartermaster Arthur, the brick barracks, at the Quarantine Landing, have been assigned as the quarters of the Regiment, during its formation.

Lieut. Swain has orders to join the army in the field, for active service, as soon as the different battalions may be organized.

The uniforms, equipments and arms for the Regiment, have been provided, and will be served to the men as fast as they are enlisted.

Officers having parts of companies recruited, will be received, and organized, on application at these headquarters.

As this is probably the last and only Regiment of Cavalry that will be organized in this State during the War, those desirous of joining this branch of the service, must embrace this opportunity.

JAMES B. SWAIN,
First Cavalry, U. S. A., Colonel Commanding.

REGIMENT OF VOLUNTEER ENGINEERS.

Col. EDWARD W. SERRELL, Lieut.-Col. JAMES F. HALL, Major RICHARD BUTT.

This regiment has been accepted by the War Department, and one-half of it is now at Hilton Head, S. C.; the balance to go within three weeks at the furthest.

Privates in this regiment are to be paid
($17) SEVENTEEN DOLLARS PER MONTH.

A few more riggers, boat-builders, ship-carpenters, pontoniers, blacksmiths, miners, choppers, lumbermen, machinists, rockmen, wheelwrights, boiler-makers and railroaders will be received to complete the regiment.

Recruits are under pay, mustered into service and furnished with quarters and rations at once.

None but healthy and competent workmen need apply.

The families of the soldiers are cared for by the authorities.

Headquarters at the corner of Chambers and Chatham sts.

Enlistment for three years or during the war.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1861.

TO CAPTAINS OF INDEPENDENT COMPANIES.

A RARE CHANCE TO GET UNIFORMS AT A BARGAIN.

50 gray Jackets, Seventh Regiment pattern.
50 pairs of Pants, Seventh Regiment pattern.
50 sky-blue Overcoats, Regulation.

These goods were made in the best manner for a company who failed to complete their organization, and will be sold at much less than the cost of manufacture, by applying to

H. G. BAILEY,
No. 8 Park-place, New-York.

RECRUITS WANTED FOR THE TAMMANY REGIMENT!—Able-bodied men are wanted to fill up the Tammany Regiment, now at Poolesville, Md. Pay and Rations commence on signing the roll. Relief for the families of married men guaranteed. $100 bounty at the termination of the war, or when honorably discharged.

Apply at Tammany Hall, Headquarters of the Tammany Regiment.

Capt. DAVID HOGG,
Recruiting Officer.

A FEW ABLE BODIED RECRUITS ARE wanted to fill up a regiment now at the seat of war, and for which a liberal sum will be paid. Any one who has or can obtain men will please address INQUIRER, Box No. 2,187 Post-office.

WIGS AND TOUPEES.
ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS.
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.

MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.

All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.—Mrs. WINSLOW, an experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

George A. Fowler, of Guilford, writes under date of June 12, 1860:

Permit me to say to you, that Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has an unprecedented sale with me since my customers have ascertained its merits. This is the first time, in a thirty-five years' drug business, that I have indorsed a medicine for intrinsic good qualities. I never before this wrote a recommendation of any patent medicine. I know not what its composition is, but I believe it is perfectly harmless and safe. I know it gives the greatest satisfaction to parents and nurses, affording relief and quietude, without any unpleasant effects attending its use. Yours, respectfully,

GEORGE A. FOWLER.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!! An old nurse for children. Don't fail to procure Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for Children Teething. It has no equal on earth. No mother who has ever tried

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

For Children will ever consent to let her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation. If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

David Miller, of Clarence, New-York, writes, under date of June 13, 1860:

We have a child three months old, which has screamed almost incessantly with a spasmodic affection of the bowels, so that we had despaired of ever raising it. Its stomach was sour, bowels deranged, and almost every symptom was unfavorable, until we obtained a bottle of the SOOTHING SYRUP, which acted like a charm. It immediately became quiet, and now manifests every symptom of improvement and comfort. It is now as good as a little kitten, playful and smiling, and seems entirely well. All of which we ascribe to the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Yours, respectfully,

DAVID MILLER.

We have spoken of this Syrup for the benefit of our readers who are parents. We know its good value, and have experienced some of the rich blessings which result from its use. Mrs. Winslow is no quack, but a woman of long experience as a nurse and female physician.

"I am happy to be able to certify to the efficiency of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and to the truth of what it is represented to accomplish. Having a little boy suffering greatly from teething, who could not rest, and at night by his cries would not permit any of the family to do so, I purchased a bottle of the Soothing Syrup. Its effect upon him was like magic; he soon went to sleep, and all pain and nervousness disappeared. We have had no trouble with him since, and the little fellow will pass through with comfort the excruciating process of teething, by the sole aid of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Every mother who regards the health and life of her children, should possess it. MRS. H. A. ALGER.

LOWELL, Mass.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS.

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal Office, No. 13 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.

Price only 25 cents per bottle.

GREENWICH, N. J., Aug. 7, 1861.

Messrs. John I. Brown & Son, Boston, Mass.:

DEAR SIRS: I have been using your "Bronchial Troches" for a year or two. I find them to answer an excellent purpose. They have frequently proved a great relief to me when annoyed with dryness of the throat and huskiness of voice. I have no doubt they are quite as valuable to public speakers as MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is for children.

I at least have been soothed and comforted in the use of them. I can heartily recommend them.

(Signed,) J. R. PLITT,
Pastor Evangelical Lutheran Church.

PETER COOPER'S
Clarified
SHEET AND SHRED GELATINE,
An improved article for
CALVES' FOOT JELLY, BLANC MANGE,
AND
WINE JELLIES.
Sold by all the principal grocers and druggists.
PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip.

MISERY.

My doors are shrunk, the rude winds puff,
In dreary Wintry drafts of late,
The builder's draft was quite enough,
And yet I'm shivering at the grate.

The misery of shrunken doors and windows is effectually stopped by applying the Excelsior Rubber Weather Strip.

J. W. BROWNE, Agent,
No. 537 Broadway.

MASON AND SLIDELL.
SEE YANKEE NOTIONS FOR JANUARY.
OUT TO-DAY. PRICE 10 CENTS.
Published by T. W. STRONG, No. 98 Nassau-st.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY'S ARMY AND SUTLERS' EXPRESS.

For Washington, Annapolis, Fortress Monroe, Hatteras, and all other points where troops are stationed, leaves office No. 59 Broadway at 12:30 A. M., 5 P. M. and 6 P. M. Packages for soldiers taken for half-price. Donation blankets for the army, when directed to a United States Quartermaster, will be carried free.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 59 Broadway.

POLITICAL.

REGULAR DEMOCRATIC
PEOPLE'S UNION, (SYRACUSE,)
INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATIC,
RENT AND TAXPAYERS',
GERMAN UNION LEAGUE,
TAXPAYERS' ASSOCIATION,
AND OTHER NOMINATIONS.
XIIth, XIXth, XXth, XXIst, and XXIId Wards.
FOR COUNCILMAN,
ALEXANDER BRANDON.

21ST WARD.
REGULAR DEMOCRATIC
INDEPENDENT ASSOCIATION
NATIONAL UNION
NOMINATIONS.
For School Commissioner,
ANDREW V. STOUT.

TWENTIETH WARD SCHOOLS.
PEOPLE'S AND REPUBLICANS'
CANDIDATE
For School Commissioner,
SAMUEL SINCLAIR.

PEOPLE'S UNION
AND
REPUBLICAN
NOMINATIONS
FOR
SCHOOL OFFICERS
OF THE
NINTH WARD.
For Commissioner,
JACOB C. BOGERT.
For Inspector,
GEORGE F. MERKLEE.
For Trustees,
JAMES W. BOOTH,
ELLERY DENISON, M. D.

PEOPLE'S UNION (SYRACUSE) NOMINATION.
FOR MAYOR,
C. GODFREY GUNTHER.
DR. JAMES M. AUSTIN, President.
DAVID CLARK, } Vice
JAMES L. MILLER, } President.
WM. E. FROST, } Secretaries.
THOS. J. HALL, }
JOHN HOOPE, Treasurer.

PEOPLE'S (SYRACUSE) UNION NOMINATIONS.
For Councilmen,
VIth Senatorial District,
IXth, XVth, XVIth, and XVIIIth Wards,
FRANK W. BALLARD,
HARVEY T. CLEVELAND,
GEORGE L. CANNON,
ALEXANDER L. SHAW,
THOMAS STEVENSON,
JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

JAMES M. MURRAY,

PEOPLE'S, UNION AND

TAXPAYERS' CANDIDATE FOR

POLICE JUSTICE.

NINETEENTH WARD.
GEORGE M. HARPEL,

The People's Union candidate for Alderman, will not be with-drawn under any circumstances.

All people in favor of honest men will vote for him, as he is the only candidate of the requisite character in nomination. Tickets can be procured at the "Hall," in 51st-st., between 2d and 3d avs., on Monday Evening, and at the polls on the day of the Election.

A. W. KENNEDY, } Sec's. J. A. SHARP, Pres't.
W. B. ROCKWELL, }

TENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.
For Alderman,
GEORGE A. JEREMIAH.

MOZART HALL.	TAMMANY HALL.
MICHAEL KANE, Chair'n.	ISAAC H. BROWN, Chair.
JOHN HARRINGTON, Sec.	JOHN J. DYMOND, Sec.

SIXTH COUNCILMANIC DISTRICT.
IXth, XVth, XVIth and XVIIIth Wards.
For Councilman,
COL. JOHN B. RYER.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.
UNION,
TAXPAYERS, and
REPUBLICAN NOMINATION
FOR ALDERMAN,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL.

TWENTIETH WARD SCHOOL OFFICERS
CAUTION.

Republican voters of the XXth Ward, beware of the Bogus School Ticket, headed by Samuel Sinclair for School Commissioner, as the same is got up to defeat the regular nominee, JOHN QUACKENBUSH, and to elect James Moore, the Democratic candidate.

This same Sinclair claims to be President of a bogus Republican organization in the Ward, and contested the seats of the delegates of the regular organization in the Central Committee. The Central Committee investigated the matter and found the pretended Sinclair organization to be bogus and passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Republican Association, of which CUMMINGS H. TUCKER is President, is hereby declared to be the Regular Association, and as such is hereby recognized by the Central Committee.

Notwithstanding the above Mr. Sinclair persists in keeping up a bogus organization in order to defeat the nominees of the Regular Association, and in the present case he forces himself upon the people as a candidate.

The nominees of the Regular Republican Association for School officers are:

For School Commissioner—JOHN QUACKENBUSH.
For School Inspector—JOHN McKECHNIE.
For School Trustees—GABRIEL VAN COTT,
Dr. MORTIMER G. PORTER.

Republicans, be not deceived.

CUMMINGS H. TUCKER,
President XXth Ward Republican Association.
JOHN V. GRIDLEY,
Chairman Executive Committee.
DAVID McADAM, Secretary.
ROBERT TAYLOR, Chairman School Convention.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES.—A circular has made its appearance in the XVIIth Ward addressed to the voters of the 10th Aldermanic District, signed by John Lloyd as Chairman, recommending George A. Jeremiah for Alderman of that District, stating that he has received the nomination of Mozart and Tammany Halls, as well as of the Republican organization, of which Mr. Supervisor Thomas Little is President. There is but one Republican Association in the XVIIth Ward, of which John B. Ryerson, Esq., is President, and Charles H. Graves is Secretary. Mr. WM. A. SMALLEY has received the unanimous nomination for Alderman of the 10th District, XVIIth Ward, by the Republican Convention, and the nomination has been unanimously ratified by the Association. The Association represented by Mr Little as President is a bogus affair, got up by a few disappointed officeholders and Dominick Coulin, detailed policeman.

POLITICAL CAUTION.—THE PRINTER OF tickets for certain parties has not printed the tickets handed to him. Voters, look out for spurious tickets, particularly in the XVIth Ward. Tammany Hall, look out, as the enemy is abroad.

PATENTED NOVEMBER 1, 1859.

BALLOU'S PATENT
IMPROVED FRENCH YOKE SHIRTS,
Patented November 1, 1859.
A NEW STYLE OF SHIRT, WARRANTED TO FIT.
Made to measure at $15, $18, $24, &c., &c., per dozen.
No order taken for less than half a dozen shirts.
Wholesale trade supplied on the usual terms.
BALLOU BROTHERS,
No. 409 Broadway, New-York.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York *Times* Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

ARMY CONTRACTORS AND SUTLERS can have transportation furnished to all parts of the West by the

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.

In connection with regular fast expresses, we are prepared to receipt for goods by four-day and six-day lines, at low rates. For further information, apply at our office.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 59 Broadway.

POLITICAL.

TAXPAYERS' NOMINATION.
FOR MAYOR,
GEORGE OPDYKE.
JOHN LIVINGSTON, Chairman.
GEORGE GRISWOLD, }
WM. B. WEDGEWOOD, } Secretaries.
WM. D. WADDINGTON, }

PEOPLE'S UNION NOMINATION.
FOR MAYOR,
GEORGE OPDYKE.
WM. TUCKER, Chairman.
ROBERT BEATTY, Secretary.

GERMAN UNION LEAGUE NOMINATION.
FOR MAYOR,
GEORGE OPDYKE.
HUGO WESSENDONCK, Chairman.
GEORGE MANCHOT, Secretary.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
FOR MAYOR,
GEORGE OPDYKE.
D. R. JAQUES, Chairman.
H. H. HUELAT, } Secretaries.
E. E. ELLERY, }

THE PEOPLE'S POLITICAL ALLIANCE, PLEDGED TO STAND BY THE UNION, AND TO SUPPORT ITS CONSTITUTIONAL REPRESENTATIVES IN SUSTAINING THE FLAG OF OUR COUNTRY!

FOR MAYOR,
GEORGE OPDYKE.
ANSON WILLIS, Chairman.
SAMUEL WEIR, Secretary.

THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

JAMES M. MURRAY,

PEOPLE'S, UNION AND

TAXPAYERS' CANDIDATE FOR

POLICE JUSTICE.

"A new era is approaching,
All hail the bright morn,
When all Columbia's fair daughters
Will be by Union adorned."

THE PEOPLE'S SYRACUSE UNION REGULAR NOMINATION.
FOR MAYOR,
C. GODFREY GUNTHER.
ANDREW LEWIS,
President.
DR. R. B. BRADFORD, } Vice
ROBERT H. CORBETT, } Presidents.
WM. H. TRAVERS, Treasurer.
ASA B. GARDENER, } Secretaries.
WILLIAM BEADLE, }

PEOPLE'S UNION NOMINATIONS,
XXTH WARD.
For Mayor,
GEORGE OPDYKE.
For School Commissioner,
SAMUEL SINCLAIR.
For School Inspector,
WILLIAM ROSS.
For School Trustees,
MATHEW McDOUGAL,
JAMES L. HASTIE.
C. W. GARDNER, President,
THOMAS CROWTHER, Secretary,
People's Union Association.
ERASMUS STERLING, Chairman, } Nominating
A. SIDNEY DOANE, Secretary, } Convention.

FIFTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN
NATIONAL UNION CLUB
OF THE XXTH WARD.
Regular Nominations.
For School Commissioner,
JOHN QUACKENBUSH.
For Inspector,
JOHN McKECHNIE.
For Trustees,
GABRIEL VAN COTT,
Dr. MORTIMER G. PORTER.
JOHN R. VOORHIS,
President.
G. GARRETSON, Secretary.

TWENTIETH WARD SCHOOL OFFICERS
REGULAR REPUBLICAN AND UNION NOMINATION.
For School Commissioner,
JOHN QUACKENBUSH.
For School Inspector,
JOHN McKECHNIE.
For School Trustees,
GABRIEL VAN COTT,
Dr. MORTIMER G. PORTER.
DAVID McADAM, Sec. ROBT. TAYLOR, Chairman.
CUMMINGS H. TUCKER,
President Twentieth Ward Republican Association.

PEOPLES' UNION (SYRACUSE)
REGULAR NOMINATION.
20TH WARD,
For School Commissioner,
JOHN QUACKENBUSH.
For School Inspector,
JOHN McKECHNIE.
For School Trustees,
GABRIEL VAN COTT,
DR. MORTIMER G. PORTER.
NAPOLEON B. MOUNTFORT, President.
L. BECKER, Secretary.

THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

JAMES M. MURRAY,

PEOPLE'S, UNION AND

TAXPAYERS' CANDIDATE FOR

POLICE JUSTICE.

SCHOOL TICKET.
For Commissioner.
EDWARD ROBINSON, JR.
For Inspector.
S. WEIR ROOSEVELT.
For Trustees.
HENRY PANTON,
WILLIAM OOTHOUT.

SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.
(IXth, XVth, XVIth AND XVIIIth WARDS.)
REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS
FOR COUNCILMEN.
ALEX. H. KEECH, IXth Ward.
WILLIAM H. GEDNEY, IXth Ward.
ABRAHAM LENT, XVth Ward.
WILLIAM ORTON, XVth Ward.
GEORGE ROSS, XVIth Ward.
THOS. STEPHENSON, XVIIIth Ward.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE
FOR MAYOR,
GEORGE OPDYKE.
DAVID R. JAQUES, Chairman.
EPPES P. ELLERY, } Secretaries.
HENRY HEWLETT, }

THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT.
VIIIth AND IXth WARDS.
REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION
For Police Justice,
JOHN J. SHAW.
EDWARD R. PHELPS, Chairman.
JOHN E. AYRES, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S UNION NOMINATION.
For Police Justice, Third Judicial District, VIIIth and IXth Wards,
JAMES M. MURRAY.
A. B. PURDY, Sec'y. WM. TUCKER, Chairman.

TENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.
REGULAR REPUBLICAN
AND UNION NOMINATION.
For Alderman,
WILLIAM A. SMALLEY.

THE PEOPLE'S UNION NOMINATIONS for the XIVth Aldermanic District, XVIIIth Ward. For Alderman, SAMUEL B. RUGGLES. For Councilmen, THOMAS STEVENSON, GEORGE ROSS, ABRAHAM LENT, JOHN B. RYER, ALEXANDER H. KEECH, WILLIAM ORTON. For School Commissioner, WILLIAM E. CURTIS. For Trustees, WM. H. NEILSON, JAS. W. UNDERHILL. For Inspector, HENRY J. SCUDDER. WM. G. LAMBERT, Chairman.
D. HENNESSY, Secretary.

REPUBLICAN AND PEOPLES' UNION Nominations for the Seventh Senatorial District, (Twelfth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second Wards.)

FOR COUNCILMEN.

JONATHAN T. TROTTER,	CHARLES C. PINCKNEY,
JOHN COOPER, Jr.,	MICHAEL SNYDER,
THOMAS OGILVIE,	HAMLIN BABCOCK.

THIRD WARD SCHOOL OFFICERS.—PEOPLE'S AND UNION NOMINATIONS, IRRESPECTIVE OF PARTY.—For Commissioner, IRA A. LIBBY. For Inspector, NATHANIEL HUGGINS. For Trustees, SAMUEL N. LECOMTE, JOHN SUHR. To fill vacancies, JOSEPH H. WHITE, JAMES McCLUSKEY.

POLITICAL.—THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT.—The undersigned respectfully inform the citizens of the VIIIth and IXth Wards that he is the People's candidate for the office of Police Justice of the above District.
MARTIN WATERS.

POLITICAL.

REPUBLICANS, WHY THROW AWAY YOUR VOTES?

The undersigned, Republicans of the City of New-York, beg respectfully to address a few words of counsel to their political brethren on the subject of the Mayoralty election. We are among those who earnestly supported Hon. George Opdyke in the Fall of 1859. We did so for the reason that we were satisfied that the contest was between Mr. Opdyke and Fernando Wood. The result demonstrated our mistake. Notwithstanding the free use of money, and the most determined exertions, our candidate came out third in the race.

The then approaching Presidential election rendered it important that we should maintain a compact front. No such necessity exists now. The Mayoralty would be of no service to our political organization. It would be charged that the Custom-house and Federal office-holders had produced the result, and the idea would be as fatal as was a like imputation upon the Whigs of 1841. Mr. Opdyke has been too prominent in the differences which have divided our party to be a strong candidate or a successful officer.

As Republicans, we have no political objects which can be promoted in this election. Our only interest in it, as citizens, is to secure an honest municipal Government. Thousands who with us were induced to believe, two years ago, Mr. Opdyke was stronger than the Tammany candidate, will now remember their error. The question, "How shall we vote to defeat Wood?" is answered by the result in 1859. What, then, shall we do? The Anti-Wood Democrats have nominated a merchant of high character, born in this City, of a solid Knickerbocker family, with moderate partisan views, who will make a vigilant and incorruptible Mayor. A few Republican votes will elect C. GODFREY GUNTHER over Fernando Wood. When such is the choice, shall we throw those votes away? Republicans, let your votes go where they will prove effective. An honest Mayor will correct abuses, and pave the way to a Republican City Government at no distant day. At all events, we can have an honest one now, if we will.

Shepard Knapp.
Joseph Hoxie, No. 6 Wall-st.
David Clarke, 77th-st. and Broadway.
E. W. Dodge, No. 5 Beekman-st.
George Peckham, No. 100 West 51st-st.
John Moran, New Bowery.
Matthew Alms, West 126th-st., Harlem.
Samuel Alms, West 126th-st.
Stephen Doremus, 130th-st. and 8th-av.
John Owens, No. 969 2d av.
J. J. Turner, 1st-av. and 118th-st.
H. S. Marlor, Jr., 84th-st. and 3d-av.
W. C. Weinpahl, No. 24 Thames-st.
Patrick Johnson, No. 104 Cedar-st.
Daniel Brogan, No. 102 Cedar-st.
George W. A. Palmer, No. 7 Trinity-place.
E. Marchard, No. 528 Pearl-st.
Denis Deary, No. 89 Washington-st.
Peter Duffy, No. 424 Greenwich-st.
Hugh McMahon, No. 94 Goerck-st.
Andrew Carey, No. 123 Greenwich-st.
Edmund Stephenson, No. 77 East 25th-st.
Andrew Thompson, 126th-st., near 3d-av.
Isaac Anderson, Jr., 122d-st., near 3d-av.
Daniel Sims, No. 118 East 37th-st.
Coe H. Wise, corner 49th-st. and 1st-av.
G. W. Willett, No. 167 West 37th-st.
John Miller, No. 106 East 27th-st.
Philip Owens, No. 390 2d-av.
E. B. Young, No. 45 Maiden-lane.
Peter Sabrie, No. 336 3d-av.
James Saxon, Carmansville.
A. Gardner, 31st-st., near 2d-av.
L. R. Kerr, No. 111 East 40th-st.
Wm. H. Vanderwerken, 85th-st. and 8th-av.
George Eldredge, 54th-st. and 1st-av.
D. W. Stevens, Carmansville.
James Varian, Carmansville.
William Jones, No. 26 Thames-st.
George Ross, No. 24 Thames-st.
William Johnson, 18 Thames-st.
John P. Schussler, No. 304 3d-av.
Ezra Arment, Harlem.
J. C. Searff, Harlem.
M. Levy, No. 509 4th-st.
E. H. Van Dalsem, No. 75 25th-st.
Ihlseng Van Dalsem, Jr., No. 75 25th-st.
George Beck, No. 287 51st-st.
Abraham Beck, No. 287 51st-st.
Chas. Althof, No. 120 West 11th-st.
John McKewan, No. 281 West 21st-st.
D. P. McKewan, No. 59 West 10th-st.
John McKewan, No. 59 West 10th-st.
Charles G. Thurnauer, No. 204 East 29th-st.
J. H. Baldwin, No. 295 Broome-st.
H. F. Lingg, No. 167 East 19th-st.
L. S. Levy, No. 46 West 28th-st.
Henry Levy, No. 7 Ashland-place.
E. Walter, No. 18 John-st.
A. F. Meyer, No. 199 Broadway.
Herman Frost, No. 50 Murray-st.
Aug. Bergmann, No. 54 Maiden-lane.
G. Gunther, No. 103 William-st.
William A. F. Weirss, No. 49 Exchange-place.
C. H. Bergman, No. 171 East 19th-st.
R. M. Hedden, 83d-st. and 1st-av.
Henry S. Wilson, No. 104 West 34th-st.
E. G. Crane, No. 365 4th-av.
John Case, No. 179 East 27th-st.
Henry Salpaugh, No. 143 East 26th-st.
Daniel Brady, No. 342 3d-av.
Wm. H. Mountfort, No. 64 East 27th-st.
Charles Simmonds, No. 456 3d-av.
Owen L. Miller, No. 365 4th-av.
David Perrin, No. 365 4th-av.
John Bouton, No. 237 Bowery.
Thomas R. Fisher, No. 237 Bowery.
A. E. Parkhurst, No. 237 Bowery.
B. H. Walker, No. 237 Bowery.
Michael Hines, No. 164 Nassau-st.
L. S. Laurence, No. 164 Nassau-st.
Charles Frazier, No. 164 Nassau-st.
J. J. Blake, corner of Bowery and Grand-st., and 786 others.

ADDRESS
OF THE
NATIONAL UNION ORGANIZATION
TO THEIR FELLOW-CITIZENS, WITHOUT REGARD TO PARTY, IN RELATION TO THE MAYORALTY.

You will remember that with the destruction of the Whig Party, and the dismemberment of the Democratic Party, began the troubles which threaten the downfall of the Republic.

You know that if either the Whig, Democratic or National Union Parties had possession of the Government, we would now be a happy and united people.

The election of C. Godfrey Gunther will be the first step towards the restoration of the great National Party that reflects the real sentiments of the people of the whole country, who are now misrepresented by ambitious and fanatical politicians.

One of the opposing candidates, George Opdyke, instead of representing and upholding the policy of the President in relation to the war, or reflecting the sentiments of the Union citizens of New-York, allows his name to be used as the first Vice-President, and amid the cheers of the meeting, with the Rev. Dr. Cheever and Henry C. Bowen, of the *Independent*, at the Abolition Sumner meeting, held as recently as the evening of the 27th inst., where the patriotic policy of the Government for the last half century was held up to the scorn and contempt of the American people.

Mr. Opdyke is the nominee of a mere political party, which refused to unite upon a common Union candidate, and whose organs declare that "now is the time to elect a pure Republican Mayor."

C. Godfrey Gunther has the nomination of the Democratic Party, the National Union, People's (Syracuse) Union, German Clubs, Independent National Democrats, all of which are National organizations, devoted to the support of the President in his wise policy in relation to the war, and have no sympathy with Abolitionism.

Mr. Gunther was born and reared among you. His character will compare favorably with that of either of the other candidates; there is no stain upon it. He has held high official positions without reproach, which guarantees all the reforms that integrity and fidelity to public trusts can accomplish.

Fellow Citizens—Can you hesitate for a moment to cast your vote for C. Godfrey Gunther?

His success is certain, as the recent election demonstrates. The straight Republican candidate for Judge of the Marine Court—R. A. Adams—having received 11,237 votes, the Mozart candidate—A. K. Maynard—having received 14,036 votes, and straight Tammany candidate—E. D. Hearn—having received 19,055 votes; the latter vote was below the average of Tammany. Mr. Purdy having received 20,517 votes for Supervisor; Mr. Waterbury having received 20,784 votes for District Attorney.

The success of Fernando Wood would be a mere personal victory to a man whose sentiments are believed to be hostile to the Government, the election of George Opdyke a public calamity, the election of C. Godfrey Gunther a national triumph.

BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr.,
M. HAGER,
D. HENRY KOOP,
JOHN C. HAM,
GEORGE D. NEVINS,
JOHN HOWELL,
E. J. BROWN,
JAMES M. AUSTIN,
HENRY SNYDER,
JOHN HOOPE,
THOMAS J. HALL,
} Committee.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1861.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The undersigned solicit your support for C. GODFREY GUNTHER'S claims to the Mayoralty, as a Fireman and an Exempt Fireman—one who has for many years taken an interest in, and been devoted to, the welfare and prosperity of the Department; freely devoting his time and means to its charitable advancement and good name. He became a member of Eagle Hose Company No. 1, in July, 1843, and in this company served his full term of seven years. Subsequently he was attached to Gulick Hose Company No. 11, resigning in 1860. During this long period he performed efficient duty, and was a practical participant of all the perils, toils and privations which are inseparable from the career of a New-York fireman.

His abilities and experience eminently qualify him to administer our municipal matters in an honest, capable and energetic manner. And during the present canvass the thorough knowledge of our metropolitan concerns claimed for him by his supporters is universally admitted, even by his political opponents.

A Knickerbocker, and to the manor born, in his watchful keeping the interests of New-York can never suffer. Many years of active public life have afforded every opportunity for our citizens to know and place their estimate upon the man, whose acts stamp him as the upright leader, the indomitable worker, the firm, unflinching advocate of right; in short, as the citizen upon whose name a position can add no lustre. Make him the standard-bearer of the Empire City.

Firemen, remember that "honest CHRIS. GUNTHER" is the only candidate in the race who has ever been with you, of you, and in your ranks. Man the brakes, then, and give him a lift for the sake of his worth and old associations.

John Gillelan,	Charles McDougall,
James L. Miller,	James F. Wenman,
Robert McGinnis,	S. L. Duryee,
Geo. H. E. Lynch,	Charles Boice,
Clark Williams,	William Hackett,
Henry J. Welsh,	Joseph Ebling,
Thomas Riley,	A. J. Delatour,
Joseph Westray,	Andrew Zurneer,
John B. Miller,	Henry Snyder,
John C. Giles,	Charles Close,
L. D. G. Brookes,	W. H. Bulteel,
Matthew T. Brennan,	Howard E. Coates,
Andrew J. Garvey,	William Gaytee,
William Wessels,	O. S. Hibbard,
E. Marrinner,	John Nesbit,
J. C. Fisher,	and over 500 others.

NATIONAL UNION NOMINATION.
FOR MAYOR,
C. GODFREY GUNTHER.

Headquarters "Central Committee National Union Club," corner Broadway and 8th-st. Rooms open day and evening. JOHN C. HAM, Chairman Central Committee and Mayoralty Nominating Convention. JOSEPH FORBES, O. SLOAN HOLDEN, Secretaries; STEPHEN ROBERTS, Treasurer.

POLITICAL.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

TO THE VOTERS OF THE FOURTEENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.—We, the undersigned, residents in the Fourteenth Aldermanic District, believing it to be our imperative duty to exert all the influence in our power to insure the return of such men to the Common Council, *as are known to us for their respectability and integrity*, do cordially indorse the nomination of JOHN D. OTTIWELL for Alderman, and cheerfully recommend him to the consideration of the TAXPAYERS and others, who are desirous of coöperating with us in our endeavors to attain the object above mentioned; and from our personal knowledge of his character we feel justified in representing that he is in every way qualified to represent the constituency in which he resides.

DAVID DUDLEY FIELD,	ELLIOT C. COWDIN,
E. DELAFIELD SMITH,	JOS. DELAFANTE,
HENRY J. SCUDDER,	TIMOTHY G. CHURCHILL,
EDWARD P. COWLES,	CORNELIUS R. AGNEW,
JOHN S. COCKS,	S. J. MACY,
FRANCIS M. BABCOCK,	GEO. F. WOODWARD, M. D.
DAVID S. DODGE, M. D.	SAMUEL R. MARBARY,
SAMUEL H. ST. JOHN,	WM. W. NORTHROP,
JAMES M. CROSS,	JOB L. BLACK,
PHILIP FRANKENHEIMER,	B. G. AIMEND,
PAUL AIMEND,	LEONARD GATES,
JACOB L. SEIXAS,	JOHN BLACKETT,
JAMES H. ADAMS,	ROBERT PARKHILL,
S. DAVIDSON,	PETER McFADDEN,
T. H. FLETCHER,	M. DAVIDSON,
DUDLEY PERSSE,	EMIL KERCHNER,
AMOS S. CHAMBERLIN,	GEO. H. METCALFE,

and 300 others.

TWENTIETH WARD
REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

At the last Charter Election the Republican vote was divided as follows:

CANDIDATES OF THE SINCLAIR ASSOCIATION.		CANDIDATES OF THE TUCKER ASSOCIATION.	
For Councilman.		*For Councilman.*	
Daniel Townsend	1,069	Daniel E. Gavet	[illegible]
For School Trustee,		*For School Trustee,*	
James L. Hastie	1,228	Daniel E. Smith	[illegible]
For Constable.		*For Constable.*	
Joseph Stiner	941	John Y. Baker	[illegible]

Showing an average majority of 278 votes in favor of the SINCLAIR ASSOCIATION. For School Commissioner John Quackenbush received the entire Republican vote, Mr. Sinclair having withdrawn in his favor, but he was nevertheless defeated. The above statement makes it clear that voters who wish to defeat the Democratic candidates should vote the following ticket:

For Mayor,
GEORGE OPDYKE.
For Councilman,
ALFRED R. BOOTH.
For School Commissioner,
SAMUEL SINCLAIR.
For School Inspector,
WILLIAM ROSS.
For School Trustees,
MATTHEW McDOUGAL,
JAMES L. HASTIE.

In order to defeat the above ticket, another ticket has been started, headed by John Quackenbush for School Commissioner. Voters, beware.

CHARLES NETTLETON,
Chairman Executive Committee.

TWENTIETH WARD SCHOOL TICKET.
NO POLITICS IN OUR SCHOOLS.

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE TWENTIETH WARD:

The time has again come round for electing School Commissioner, Inspector, and two Trustees, to serve during next year. Feeling a deep interest in the cause of education, we desire to call the attention of our fellow citizens who have families, and who have kindred feelings with us in relation to the training of our youth, to this important subject. It is a notorious fact that our schools have been controlled to a large degree by politics. The political parties have so marshaled their forces that men have been elected to office who were incompetent by business, education, and other causes, for these important positions. Now the political parties are to a large extent broken up, and the citizens of this Ward have an opportunity to rally to the rescue of our noble institutions, and place them high above politics.

The Union men of the Ward, and the Republican Association, present for the position of School Commissioner our worthy citizen, SAMUEL SINCLAIR, Esq.

Mr. Sinclair is preëminently fitted for this position. His high-toned religious character, his position in life, enabling him to devote the necessary time which our schools demand, and his liberal education, commend him to our consideration.

Mr. WILLIAM ROSS has been nominated for School Inspector. Mr. Ross is one of the oldest citizens of the Ward—an honorable man—and in selecting him a wise choice has been made. His name is a sufficient guarantee that the property of our noble institutions of learning will be well looked after.

For Trustees, MATTHEW McDOUGAL and JAMES L. HASTIE have been placed before their fellow-citizens for their indorsement. Mr. McDougal is of the firm of McDougal & Gardiner, dyers. His kind, genial disposition shows that he is the man for the children. James L. Hastie is, and has been for ten years, in one of our first mercantile houses, and has made a character for integrity and ability that any young man may be proud of.

Good and true men have thus been placed before us, and we believe can be elected with the coöperation of all men who desire to see our schools placed in the hands of men peculiarly fitted for the difficult position.

S. B. Wilkins, S. J. Goodenough, Gen. Wm. Hall, Rev. Thomas W. Conway, Wm. Burns, M. D., David G. Matthews, James Wilson, M. D., J. R. Edwards, A. W. Lozier, M. D., Rev. A. C. Clements, R. R. Metturney, G. W. Bramhall, John W. Sterling, M. D., Henry K. Brewer, Robert W. Benney, Andrew Jordan, Joseph B. Spencer, T. R. Kenney, M. D., Abraham Odell, Percival Beyerle, Asahel Houghton, M. D., Albert Horn, C. W. Gardner.

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC.

Citizens of the Sixth Aldermanic District:

FRIENDS: In a city where every living person is made to contribute the sum of $12 to pay its yearly expenses, it is time that the people should hesitate before they proceed to select candidates, with whom the responsibility is to rest of diminishing or increasing this evil of taxation. If you wish to arrest this extravagance, it becomes your duty to look for representatives who, from standing and ability, can furnish the evidence that they do not enter the contest to aggravate the evils with which our overtaxed citizens are afflicted. Believing that we cannot otherwise accomplish the sought-for reform, save in the presentation of honest and capable men, we hereby offer the name of

JOHN COMMERFORD

for Alderman of this District. It is well known that in the late Congressional contest, the candidate we now present received a vote which furnishes evidence of the confidence which is placed in his integrity by our citizens, without regard to party. In recommending Mr. COMMERFORD, we beg leave to add that *under no circumstances* will he be withdrawn from the field.

JOSEPH APPLEGATE,	JACOB FERRIS,
JAMES WALSH,	P. DOLAN,
JOHN CUMMINGS,	CHARLES LEADER,
JOSEPH HAIGHT,	HARMAN WOLF,
HOWEL C. VAIL,	JOHN FLYNN,

Committee.

ELECTION NOTICE.—PURSUANT TO THE provisions of the laws of this State public notice is hereby given, by the Common Council of the City of New-York, that an election will be held in the several Election Districts of the various Wards of said City on the first Tuesday of December next, (being the third day of December, 1861.)

The Polls will be held at the places designated by the Common Council as the places at which elections shall be held in said Districts during the present year, and the polls will be open at sunrise, and remain open until sunset, when they will be finally closed.

The officers to be voted for at such election, are the following:

A Mayor, in place of Fernando Wood.

A Police Justice for the Third District, comprising the VIIIth and IXth Wards, in place of J. Sherman Brownell, deceased.

An Alderman in each of the Aldermanic Districts of the City having an even numerical designation, viz: 2d, 4th, 6th, 8th, 10th, 12th, 14th and 16th.

A Constable in the 1st Ward, in place of Andrew Leary, elected at the last Charter election, and who failed to qualify.

A Constable in the IXth Ward, in place of Thomas Farrell, elected at the last Charter election, and who failed to qualify.

A Constable, in the XVIth Ward, in place of Benjamin J. Carr, deceased.

Six Councilmen in each Senatorial District.

One Commissioner of Common Schools for each Ward.

One Inspector of Common Schools for each Ward.

Two Trustees of Common Schools for each Ward.

And officers to fill such vacancies as may have occurred in the School offices of the several Wards by reason of death, resignation, or from other causes.

By order of the Common Council.

D. T. VALENTINE,
Clerk of the Common Council.

Dated New-York, Nov. 12, 1861.

EIGHTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Eighteenth Ward Republican Association, held on Friday Evening, Nov. 29, the following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, There is an organization in the Ward that has put forward the name of Samuel B. Ruggles for Alderman, for the ulterior purpose of defeating the regular candidate of the Republican Party, JOHN D. OTTIWELL, therefore be it

Resolved, That as true Republicans we call upon every friend of Municipal reform and the election of honest men to office, to discountenance these disorganizers in their fell purpose of endeavoring to defeat the regular candidate of the party, and thereby insure the election of a Democrat.

JOB L. BLACK, Chairman.
JESSE FONDA, Secretary.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD NATIONAL UNION AND PEOPLE'S (SYRACUSE) UNION NOMINATIONS.—Headquarters at Phillips' Hall, No. 600 7th-av. *For Mayor*—C. GODFREY GUNTHER. *For Councilmen*—(Seventh Senatorial District)—JACOB M. LONG, SAM'L D. BINGHAM, JOHN BRICE, ALEX. BRANDON, CHAS. C. PINCKNEY, WM. JOYCE. *For School Commissioner*—Dr. NATH'L C. HUSTED. *For School Trustees*—CHAS. E. SIMMS, DAVID CLARK. *For School Inspector*—JOHN W. [illegible].
E. MACFARLAN, Pres. National Union.
W. J. FINLEY, Sec'y National Union.
HENRY SNYDER, Pres. People's (Syracuse) Union.
O. SLOAN HOLDEN, Sec'y People's (Syracuse) Union.

"NATIONAL UNION" AND PEOPLE'S (SYRACUSE) UNION NOMINATIONS.—*For Councilmen*—(Seventh Senatorial District), 12th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d Wards, JACOB M. LONG, SAMUEL D. BINGHAM, JOHN BRICE, ALEXANDER BRANDON, CHAS. C. PINCKNEY, WM. JOYCE. J. L. NOYES, Chairman; WARREN BRADY, Sec. "National Union" Nominating Convention. HENRY SNYDER, Chairman; THOMAS J. HALL, Sec., People's (Syracuse) Nominating Convention. Stephen Roberts, Charles Smithson, A. T. Canfield, S. B. McCormick, O. Sloan Holden, Joint Executive Committee.

TO THE VOTERS OF THE EIGHTEENTH WARD.—A ticket headed "Samuel B. Ruggles," for Alderman of your Ward, has on my name as a candidate for Councilman. Not having given any authority for thus using my name, I take this method of notifying the voters of the Ward that I am not a candidate for the position, and request all parties having such tickets not to vote them. Proper tickets can be procured at the election boxes on Tuesday.

GEO. BRIGGS.

SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT—IXTH, XVth, XVIth and XVIIIth Wards—Regular Democratic Republican nominations for Councilmen: Alexander L. Shaw, James O'Neill, Arthur Ahmuty, James Farely, Joseph Smyth. JOHN RICHARDSON, Ch'n.
WM. C. O'BRIEN, Sec'y.

A Singular Occurrence.

THE BODY OF A LADY LIES IN A HOTEL UNDISCOVERED FOR THIRTEEN DAYS.

From the Utica Herald, Nov. 28.

Considerable excitement was caused in Baggs' Hotel, yesterday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, by the discovery of the dead body of a woman in one of the unfrequented passage ways of that building. The facts and circumstances of the case are these: On the 13th instant, Mrs. SARAH WILSON, about 60 years of age, who was proprietress of a large boarding-house at No. 17 Lafayette-place, New-York City, started from home in company with Mr. JOHN CROSS, of Boonville, in this county, who was an acquaintance of the lady and her family, to come to Utica on financial business.

She arrived here about 4 o'clock on the afternoon of that day, and Mr. CROSS, who was anxious to reach Boonville the same night, accompanied her to the house of Mr. JULIUS C. HALL, of the firm of SMITH & HALL, druggists, of this city, with whom she was also acquainted. She explained to Mr. HALL that her business in Utica was to get a note of $550, made by responsible parties in New-York City, discounted at one of our banks, in which brokers in New-York City with whom she had been accustomed to do business had refused to accommodate her. He intimated to her that he thought that it would be impossible for her to get accommodation, even here, owing to the pressure of local business upon our banks, but expressed a willingness to do anything in his power to help her. Supper was provided for her at Mr. HALL's house, when she signified her intention of returning to New-York the same night. With this view she came down to the dépôt about 6 o'clock, accompanied by Mr. HALL, who ascertained that the first train she could take for the East left about 2½ o'clock in the morning, and escorted her to the ladies' parlor in Bagg's Hotel as the most convenint and comfortable place where she could pass the intervening time.

He remained in the parlor conversing with her for half an hour or more, when she rose, excused herself, and went out. After waiting some time for her reappearance, and being desirous of further conversation with her in regard to the negotiation of the note he went out, down to the ladies' sitting-room in the dépôt, thence across the street to the American Hotel, and finally back to the book-keeper at Baggs,' of whom he made inquiries, but discovered nothing of the lady's whereabouts. Returning to the parlor, Mr. HALL waited some time longer for her reappearance, but in vain, and finally went home, about 9 o'clock.

Supposing the lady had left, as she intended, on the early train for New-York, he gave the subject no further consideration till he received a letter last week, from her son-in-law in New-York, asking for information in regard to Mrs. WILSON, who had not yet reached home. Mr. HALL, of course, could furnish none, and the relatives of Mrs. WILSON became alarmed, and at once commenced a thorough search, and her sons-in-law, Messrs. S. A. DARLING and JAMES D. STELLE, came on to Utica to make inquiries.

Mr. DARLING, on his arrival, learning where the old lady had last been seen, and the circumstances of her departure from the parlor, suggested a search of every room in the hotel, high and low, which resulted in the finding of Mrs. WILSON's body, about 4½ o'clock, yesterday afternoon, at the foot of a pair of a stairs, leading from the ladies' wash-room down to an unused store-room in the cellar, where it had lain undiscovered for thirteen days.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.			
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 20
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 20
Jura	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 21
St. Andrew	Glasgow	New-York	Nov. 23
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 23
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 27
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 27
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 27
Anglo-Saxon	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 28
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 30
City of New-York	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 4
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 4
Bohemian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 5
Australasian	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 7
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 11
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 12
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 14
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 18
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 21
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 25
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 28
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 1
FROM AMERICA.			
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 4
Fulton	New-York	Southampton	Dec. 7
City of Manchester	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 7
Bohemian	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 7
United Kingdom	New-York	Glasgow	Dec. 10
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Dec. 11
Jura	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 14
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 14
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 18
Hansa	New-York	Southampton	Dec. 21
Anglo-Saxon	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 21
St. Andrew	New-York	Glasgow	Dec. 24
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Dec. 25
Bohemian	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 28
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Jan. 4
Nova Scotian	Portland	Liverpool	Jan. 4

MATRIMONIAL.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—A middle-aged gentleman, of good standing, with ample means at his disposal, wishes to open a correspondence with an accomplished lady, of good family, with a view to matrimony, not under 18 nor over 26 years old. Address, with sincerity, M. REYNOLDS, Box No. 32 Union-square Post-office; references given and required.

THE ADVERTISER, A YOUNG MAN OF good personal appearance, and in receipt of a good income, is desirous of opening a correspondence with some young lady with a view to matrimony. Young ladies, willing to prove that the "Pen is mightier than the Sword," will please address C. S. WINSTEAD, (Box, No. 163 *Times* Office, New-York.

MUSICAL.

M. THEOPHILE LA GRANGE,
PROFESSOR OF MUSIC,
TEACHER OF THE PIANO AND SINGING.
Most satisfactory reference to present pupils. Terms moderate. Address, by note, to No. 138 East Broadway.

THE HORACE WATERS PIANOS AND Melodeons, and Alexandre Organs, are the finest instruments for parlors and churches now in use. A large assortment can be seen at the new warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., which will be sold at extremely low prices. Pianos and Melodeons from sundry makers, new and second-hand, to let, and rent allowed, if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Sheet Music, Music Books, and all kinds of Music Merchandise, at war prices. A Pianist in attendance will try new music.

A FAMILY DECLINING WILL SELL AT a sacrifice a superb $500 7-octave rosewood drawing-room piano, elegantly finished, with round corners, magnificent carved legs all round, rich scolloped keys, massive carved and serpentine works, made by the most celebrated City makers, three months ago; has unexpired warrantee for two years; containing all the modern improvements, viz.: full iron-plate, overstrung bass, patent dampers, rich, powerful tone, which can be fully tested. Price $250. Apply, for three days, at the brick dwelling, No. 676 6th-av., near the Crystal Palace Park. N. B.—Has box for shipping.

AN ELEGANT SEVEN-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD Piano-Forte for sale, containing all the modern improvements, lined throughout with satinwood, full iron frame, overstrung bass, richly-carved legs and case, and fully guaranteed—cost $500—for $250, together with the stool and cover; also suite of parlor furniture, at a great sacrifice. Inquire at 70 West 26th-st., near 6th-av.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.—First-class. For sale, to let, or sold on installments, on favorable terms. Peloubet Harmoniums, one, two or three banks of keys, $135 to $400. Cottage Pianos, fully warranted, 6¾ and 7-octave, $150 to $250.
J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York.

PIANO-FORTES AT A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.—New and second-hand pianos for sale and hire at M. WALKER'S music-store, No. 167 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Allowance made for hire if purchased.

AT WALKER'S WAREROOMS, CLINTON Hall and 8th-st., near Broadway. A large stock of new and second-hand PIANOS, of every description, for sale and hire. Allowance made for hire if purchased.

AS ORGANIST.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS organist, in a Protestant Church. Address G. N., Union-square Post-office.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 204 Fifth-av., corner 26th-st., New-York,
No. 137 Montague-st. Brooklyn.
Classes—TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
Classes—WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in N. Y.
Circulars for terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

FURNITURE.

ROBERT PATON,
Manufacturer of School Furniture, No. 24 Grove-st., between Bleecker and Bedford sts., New-York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail, at $25 and upwards. Also, mattresses and paillasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.,
Four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Plain, decorated and grained; solid walnut and oak sets; mattresses, spring beds, &c. Suites from $25 upward.
J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers, No. 650 Broadway, between Bleecker and Bond sts., marble building.

ENAMELED BEDROOM FURNITURE, of warranted manufacture, at $24 and upwards, at FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established in 1848.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BOOKS, &c., bought for ready money at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 62 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.—SOLDIERS' MITTENS.—All ladies who wish to be instructed in making soldiers' mittens, may call at Mme. BLUCHER'S, No. 396 6th-av., bringing their materials, and they shall be taught free of charge. Mme. Blucher will be ready to attend to them every SATURDAY, from 1 P. M. to 4 P. M., as long as her services are required.

DRY GOODS.

CHOICE FURNISHING GOODS.
ELEGANT DRESS SHIRTS,
Made to order as required.
THREE-PLY LINEN COLLARS,
New styles, now ready.
SHAKER FLANNEL SHIRTS,
Warranted not to shrink.
DRAWERS AND UNDERSHIRTS,
Silk, Wool and Merino.
GAUNTLETS AND GLOVES,
For army use.
ROBES DE CHAMBRE,
New patterns and styles.
CARDIGAN JACKETS,
Self and fancy colors.
UNION RIDING BELTS,
For equestrians.
GYMNASTIC GOODS,
Approved styles.
GAITERS,
Cloth and Velvet.
KNITTED WOOL GAITERS,
For Ladies and Misses.
HOODS AND SONTAGS,
Fashionable colors.
RINGWOOD GLOVES,
White and colored.
NEGLIGEE SHIRTS,
For army use.
SUSPENDERS,
SHAWLS,
&c., &c.
A large and elegant variety of the above goods, many of them manufactured on the premises, and not to be had elsewhere, will be found at popular prices, at
UNION ADAMS',
No. 637 BROADWAY.

SHAKER-KNIT UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
SHAKER FLANNEL UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
LAMBS' WOOL DOUBLE-BREASTED UNDERSHIRTS.
Scarlet Undershirts and Drawers.
Merino, Silk, Cotton and Canton Flannel Undershirts and Drawers.
English and Shaker-knit Hosiery,
Calf, Kid, and Cloth-lined Gloves.
NEW STYLES SCARFS AND TIES.
Shirts and Collars made to order,
And ready-made in great variety,
At the Shirt and Collar Dépôt, Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane.
THEODORE C. GRANNIS, Agent.

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
Are offering to wholesale and retail buyers, for cash and short time, at extremely low prices, their stock of
CURTAIN GOODS, FURNITURE COVERINGS,
UPHOLSTERY MATERIALS, of every description,
GOLD AND PAINTED WINDOW SHADES,
AND FRENCH and AMERICAN PAPER HANGINGS,
DECORATIVE AND PLAIN.
Their stock of the above goods is the largest in this market, and contains a great many lines bought at auction and from bankrupt stocks, at prices lower than cost of importation, which they are able to offer at great bargains.

5,000 YARDS OF WOOL DRESS GOODS
FROM AUCTION
AT ONE SHILLING PER YARD,
WORTH 25 CENTS.
ALSO, ALL OF THE PREVAILING STYLES OF SEASONABLE FABRICS for LADIES' DRESSES equally cheap,
At Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.
C. G. HOOK.

SHAWLS,
CLOAKINGS,
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, &c.,
From recent CASH AUCTION SALES, very cheap. Also, the NEWEST STYLES OF LADIES' CLOAKS, and other WINTER GARMENTS of the prevailing styles, can be obtained at below the ruling market prices at
Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.
C. G. HOOK, Proprietor.

BARGAINS IN CLOAKS!
FRENCH BEAVER CLOAKS
HEAVY ESQUIMAUX BEAVER CLOAKS,
MOSCOW BEAVER CLOAKS AND WRAPPERS
ELEGANT LYONS VELVET CLOAKS,
(With real Guipure Lace Capes,)
LIONSKIN CLOAKS, &c., &c.,
All new styles, at retail, at low prices.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
No. 413 Broadway, near Canal-st.

AT NO. 375 BROADWAY,
GREAT CLEARING OUT SALE
OF FASHIONABLE CLOAKS,
AT HALF PRICE.
As the store must be closed in ten days, ladies should avail themselves of the rare opportunity and select from the varied stock of NEW and ELEGANT GARMENTS, now reduced to one-half the original cost of importation.

R. H. MACY
IS NOW OPENING FROM CASH AUCTIONS,
Full assortment of Hat Ribbons, at very low prices.
Also, Bonnet Velvets, all shades; Bonnet Silks, Velvet Ribbons, Trimming Ribbons, &c.
FRENCH NEEDLEWORK COLLARS,
from cash auctions, closing very low.
Also, Needlework Trimmings, Bands, Flouncings, Infants' Waists and Dresses, Embroidered Chemises, Night-Dresses, Corsets, &c.
LACE DRAPERY CURTAINS,
from cash auctions.
Also, Drapery, Muslins, Curtain Laces and a complete stock of White Goods.
Ladies' and Gents' Cloth Gloves and Merino Hosiery, from cash auctions, closing very low.
Also, a full assortment of
FLEECE-LINED GLOVES and HOSIERY MERINO UNDERWEAR, &c.
FRENCH FLOWERS.
Full stock Head-dresses, Ruches, Children's Hats, &c., closing very low, to make room for stock for the Holidays.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.,
Second door below 14th-st.

EMBROIDERIES EXTRAORDINARY
for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
Another lot of consigned goods removed to our premises. The whole are to be sold at once,
REGARDLESS OF COST.
1,000 Misses' French Embroidered Sets, 75 cents—regular price $1 75.
800 Ladies' Jaconet Collars, 40c., 50c., 60c., 70c. and $1.
500 Ladies' French Embroidered Sets, $1—regular prices $2 and $2 50.
400 French Embroidered Sets, trimmed with Valenciennes Lace, $4—regular price $8.
1,000 Embroidered Handkerchiefs, $1 to $5—much below regular prices.
Ladies have now a rare chance to make presents of articles both
USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL.
E. WILLIAMS & CO.,
(late Peter Roberts,) No. 429 Broadway.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS.
PARIS AND NEW-YORK WINTER FASHIONS.
FRENCH BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS,
HEAVY ESQUIMAUX BEAVER CLOAKS,
CASTOR BEAVER CLOAKS,
LION SKIN CLOAKS,
PROMENADE CLOAKS,
LADIES' CLOAKS,
MISSES' CLOAKS,
CHILDREN'S CLOAKS,
CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS,
At $5, at $6, at $7, at $8, at $9, at $10, at $12.
CLOAKS AT ALL PRICES,
At W. K. PEYTON'S
EXCELSIOR CLOAK HOUSE,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

NEW-YORK MOURNING STORE, NO. 477 BROADWAY.
Great sacrifice of Mourning Goods on account of removal.
M. & A. MYERS & CO., No. 477 Broadwa y.

LARGE ADDITIONS TO OUR
popular stocks of
PARIS PRINTED MERINOES,
Plain and Broché Epinglines,
At 75 cents per yard.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

PLAIN BLACK SILKS,
All widths and qualities,
BLACK GROS D'ECOSSE,
ARMURES, DOUBLE-FACED FIGURES, &c., &c.,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
Just received per steamer *Fulton*.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

R. H. MACY,
SELLS LADIES' DOLLAR KID GLOVES,
All colors and sizes, for 63 cents; free by mail, 69 cts.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.
No connection with any other store in the City.

BLACK THREAD LACE VEILS, (ENTIRELY new goods.)
1,000 pieces Valenciennes Laces, just opened.
Point and Point Applique Laces, Collars, Sets, Handchiefs, Coiffeurs, Barbes, Capes, etc. etc.
E. WILLIAMS & CO.,
(late Peter Roberts,) No. 429 Broadway.

BARGAINS THIS WEEK.—VELVET BONnets, new styles, at $6, $7 and $8, worth $10 and $12 each. L. BINNS' millinery, largest and cheapest in the world, No. 581 Broadway, up stairs, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. Children's hats, mourning bonnets.

CHOICE FURS. NO. 49 BROADWAY.
Opening at retail of an entirely new stock of Sable, Mink, and other choice furs, in the most desirable styles, much below usual prices.
S. GOGE,
Practical Furrier.

DRY GOODS.

SPECIAL NOTICE—LADIES' DEPARTMENT.
Great bargains in Ladies' and Children's Garments,
PURCHASED OF A FIRM
Retiring from the business. Sales will continue this week at
50 PER CENT. BELOW COST.
The articles, consisting of
Misses' Muslin Drawers, Tucked.
Misses' Muslin Drawers, Embroidered.
Ladies' Muslin Drawers, Plain and Embroidered.
Girls' Muslin Chemises and Night-gowns.
Skirts, Waists, Wrappers, Caps, &c., &c.
Will be specially exhibited in the LADIES' and CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

DRESS GOODS FROM AUCTION.
Several large invoices of very choice and
FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS,
Purchased at auction, will be offered
AT RETAIL, MONDAY, DEC. 2,
At 25 per cent. below the cost of importation.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Are now offering, at retail,
A Large Lot of
FRENCH CASHMERE LONG SHAWLS,
At the following low prices:
300 Shawls at $15 .... Worth $20
200 Shawls at $18 .... Worth $27
100 Shawls at $20 .... Worth $30
ALSO,
300 Wool Shawls at $6 .... Worth $10
300 Wool Shawls at $7 .... Worth $11
200 Wool Shawls at $8 .... Worth $12
CANAL-ST., Corner of MERCER.

REAL LACES!
AT A REDUCTION
OF
25 PER CENT. FROM REGULAR PRICES!
Full Assortment
IN SETS, COLLARS, BARBES, VEILS,
And by the Yard.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL-ST., Corner of MERCER.

PRINTED FOULARD DE LAINES
AND REPS,
At 75 cents per Yard .... Reduced from $1.
At 50 cents per Yard .... Reduced from 75 cents.
Other Qualities Equally Low.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL-ST., Corner of MERCER.

351 CURTAIN SALE, 351
TO CLOSE CONCERN.
CHARLES LUM & CO.,
No. 351 Broadway, New-York,
Late
FERGUSON BROTHERS,
Are offering their entire
Stock of
UPHOLSTERY AND CURTAIN GOODS,
351 WINDOW SHADES, 351
CORNICES, HOLLANDS, LACE, MUSLIN and NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
SATIN DE LAINES, BROCATELLES, DAMASKS,
ARRAS REPS, BROCHE COTELINES
TABLE AND PIANO COVERS, &c.,
For sale to the trade or at retail, at
30 PER CENT. LESS THAN COST,
As the stock must be disposed of and their Store vacated by Jan. 1, 1862.

FURS—FURS—FURS.
MINK, MINK, MINK.
Furs are scarce and getting high. My stock of MINK and ROYAL ERMINE are choice, and
SELLING AT REASONABLE PRICES.
J. J. BENSON,
No. 310 Canal-st., exactly opposite Mercer.

500 PIECES MANCHESTER AND PACIFIC
DELAINES,
New and desirable styles,
At 18¾ cents per yard.
A choice stock of new style
FRENCH CHINTZ PRINTS.
ALSO,
1,000 pieces of Merrimack and other popular styles Prints, at 10 cents per yard.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

NOTICE.
CLOSING OUT AN IMPORTER'S STOCK.
BLACK FRENCH MERINOS.
A TERRIBLE SACRIFICE.
75 per cent. below usual prices.
Splendid goods at 5s. and 6s per yard.
Call and see them at
W. JACKSON'S Mourning Store,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

ARMY GOODS.
BLANKETS, SHIRTS, DRAWERS,
JACKETS, HALF-HOSE, GLOVES, MITTENS, &c., &c.,
Made according to the REGULATION STANDARD.
Also,
Materials to make the same.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

NOVELTIES! NOVELTIES!
MILLER & GRANT, No. 703 BROADWAY,
Have just received, per *Fulton*,
POINT LACE COLLARS, POINT LACE SETS, entirely new styles.
N. B.—They are offering a large lot of Point Collars at half their value.

BUNTING,
RED, WHITE AND BLUE,
In qualities suitable for army and navy purposes.
For sale by
FAIRCHILD & FANSHAW,
No. 146 Duane-st.

MOURNING GOODS,
In every variety,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

MILITARY.

THE LEADER OF FASHIONS
HAS ON EXHIBITION,
AND CAN BE SEEN
ALL THIS WEEK,
THE BONNET FOR
MRS. PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

In compliance with the request of many, we shall exhibit it for one week, previous to sending it to Washington, in order to give the ladies of New-York an opportunity of seeing the prettiest bonnet ever gotten up in this or any other country.

The ribbon of which the strings are made has been manufactured and imported expressly, and we confidently say its equal as a piece of art has never been brought to this continent.

It can be seen in our show-rooms until Friday next, not later, as on Saturday morning we forward it to Washington.
J. HIGGINS, Manager,
No. 126 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON TUESDAY LAST, 26TH INST., IN GOing from Lord & Taylor's, corner Broadway and Grand-st., through Broadway to East 16th-st., a lady's black thread lace veil; the finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at No. 58 East 16th-st.

LOST—NOV. 27, A FUR VICTORINE, ON BROADway, between 9th-st. and Union-square. A liberal reward given to any one who will leave it at the University Building, corner of University-place and Waverley-place, at Room No. 9.

$5 REWARD.—DOG LOST—A TAN TERRIER slut; answers to the name of *Vic*. Whoever will return her to 272 5th-av. will receive the above reward.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.
PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

DENTISTRY.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST DENTAL establishment in the United States. N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., Dentists, No. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of teeth on their improved atmospheric pressure plates, without extracting the roots. On platina or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1.

CARD.—K. A BRIGHAM, DENTIST, FORMERLY associated with Dr. Root, No. 13 Bond-st., has removed to No. 34 East 12th-st., between Broadway and University-place. 5th-av. and Broadway stages pass within a few doors.

MULTUM IN PARVO.
Burdick's Widow-blind Slat Lock holds blind slats in any desired position, and locks them when shut.
J. W. BROWNE, Sole Agent, No. 537 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
CONTINUATION SALE OF
FINE OIL-PAINTINGS.
By EDWARD SCHENCK, MONDAY, 2d inst., at 11 o'clock, at his salesrooms, Nos. 156 and 157 Broadway. An elegant collection of choice Oil-Paintings, by celebrated artists. Among them will be found the following ORIGINALS:
KANNEMANS, KOEK-KOEK.
VANSEVERDONCK, DIDDAERT,
SMETZ, SCHAEP,
VERMEULEN, SCHAUMBERG,
And many other fine pictures by well-known artists. Most of the above have just arrived from Europe, and bear the CERTIFICATES of the artists, and will be sold PEREMPTORILY. They are now on exhibition, with catalogues.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (Monday,) Dec. 2,
At 12½ o'clock, at the
MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.
A good variety of CITY INSURANCE AND BANK STOCKS, BONDS, and other SECURITIES, suitable for investments. For full particulars, see *World*, *Commercial Advertiser*, and *Evening Post*. Catalogues can be obtained at the office, No. 52 William-st. NEXT REGULAR SALE ON THURSDAY, Dec. 5.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.
Will sell THIS DAY, (Monday,) Dec. 2, at 12½ o'clock, at the
MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE,
a good variety of City insurance and Bank stocks, bonds and other securities, suitable for investments. For full particulars, see *World*, *Commercial Advertiser* and *Evening Post*. Catalogues can be obtained at the office, No. 52 William-st. Next regular sale on THURSDAY, Dec. 5.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT AUCTION on MONDAY, Dec. 2, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 7 Timothy-place, 52d-st., near 8th-av. Genteel household furniture, the property of a family leaving the City, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, toilet rugs, carved rosewood suite covered in green velvet, and was made to order by Hutchings, lace window curtains and cornices, gilt frame pier glass, with gilt marble top pier base, gilt frame oil paintings and engravings, rosewood marble top centre tables, rosewood work table, ormolu and marble clock, elegant Parian figures, carved rosewood 7-octave piano, made by James Thompson, beautiful tone, piano cover and stool, mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, hair mattresses, marble top dressing bureaus, washstands, pier tables, Brussels stair carpet, oil cloths, silver plated stair rods, black walnut marble top hall stand, mahogany chairs, covered in hair-cloth, together with a variety not enumerated; also, a large assortment of cutlery, cut glass and crockery ware, kitchen furniture, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 12th day of December, 1861, at 12 Noon, the following described securities, viz.: Sixty-nine (69) Bonds of the Breckinridge Cannel Coal Company, of Kentucky, of $800 each, with the past due and other Coupons.
And also a certificate, which purports to entitle the owner thereof to twenty-four thousand eight hundred dollars ($24,800) of the new stock of said Breckinridge Cannel Coal Company, to be issued under the plan of relief adopted by said Company, June 1, 1858, as expressed in said certificate, the said bonds and Stock being now held as collateral security.
Dated New-York, Dec. 2, 1861.
GOODMAN & JESUP, Attorneys.
No. 112 Broadway.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BRUSSELS CARPETS, LIBRARY AND OFFICE FURNITURE.—THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at store No. 141 Broadway, one of the largest and most varied assortments of first-class furniture ever offered, embracing in part as follows: parlor suites, in rosewood, black walnut and mahogany, covered in brocade, brocatel, plush and reps; centre and fancy tables, etageres, parlor secretaries and canterburies, library tables, library and secretary bookcases, buffets, extension tables, lounges and chairs, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, armoir-à-glace, wardrobes, dressing-tables, &c. The whole to be sold without reserve. The attention of buyers is invited. Catalogues at sale.

JOS. HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
TUESDAY, DEC. 3, AT 10 1-2 O'CLOCK A. M., at No. 156 South 2d, between 6th and 7th sts., Brooklyn, E. D., elegant household furniture, rosewood parlor and chamber furniture, oak dining room suite, plated-ware, book-case, rich velvet, Brussels and three-ply carpets, oil-cloths, with kitchen furniture.

W. M. HOLLINGSHEAD, Auctioneer.
BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS AND RUBBERS at auction, on TUESDAY, Dec. 3, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. T. Whitehouse, No. 25 Cortlandt-st., comprising a desirable assortment of seasonable goods, well adapted to City and country trade. Catalogues on morning of sale.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.
DUTCH BULBOUS FLOWER ROOTS.—LAST SALE AT AUCTION, on Monday, at No. 114 BROADWAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, in lots to suit purchasers, to close consignments, consisting of *Double and Single* HYACINTHS, TULIPS, GLADIOLAS, NARCISSES, CROCUS, &c. WARRANTED *fresh imported and true to names.*

INSTRUCTION.

MARSH'S WORKS ON BOOK-KEEPING, Complete and beautiful edition,
Printed in colors,
For sale at
MARSH'S COUNTING ROOMS FOR PRACTICE IN BOOK-KEEPING AND BUSINESS AFFAIRS,
Irving Buildings, No 596 Broadway.
Circulars with terms on application

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English school, with gymnasium and preparatory department, Nos. 870 and 872 Broadway, corner of 18th-st. Opens Sept. 9. Circulars at the school, at Randolph's, No. 683, and at Christain's, No. 763 Broadway.

AT PAINE'S BOOKKEEPING AND WRITING Institutions, No. 62 Bowery, New-York, and No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, students, from City or country, receive three months, 78 lessons each, in penmanship and arithmetic, for $10; Double-entry Bookkeeping, $10, lessons unlimited; ladies writing, $2—20 lessons. Aside from the usefulness and beauty of the art of writing, there is no way in which our young gentlemen and ladies can better or more agreeably spend a portion of their time than in attending the school of Mr. PAINE. In addition to so large a number of our lads and lasses present, it is gratifying also to witness a large number of our country friends, who speak not only favorably of their choice of a teacher, but of the fame and popularity of Mr. PAINE, which has penetrated into our country towns.—*Providence Transcript.*

JOHN MACMULLEN'S FRENCH, ENGLISH and Classical School was reopened Sept. 9, 1861, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. The Primary department is under the charge of a lady who has taught for eleven years in one of our best schools. Circulars at Lockwoods's, No. 411 Broadway; Price's, 886 Broadway; and at the School.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will commence its Forty-eighth semi-annual session on FRIDAY, Nov. 1, 1861, for boys only. Circulars can be had of Jas. M. Whitehead, No. 117 Nassau-st., Rooms of A. B. H. M. S., office of Manhattan Printing Ink Co., No. 1 Spruce-st., or by addressing the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE, NEW-YORK —$110 per. year. Best sustained Boarding Seminary in the State, brick buildings, for ladies and gentlemen. Able teachers in all departments Winter Term, Dec. 5. On Whitehall and Saratoga Railroad. Address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING.

MUSIC.—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN OF PREPOSsessing manners, who is a good pianist and capable teacher of the piano, wishes to obtain board in a private family where his instruction will be received as remuneration. Satisfactory references given. Direct Box No. 893 Post-office.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with primary department and Gymnasium, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will reopen Sept. 9. French is spoken in one department. Circulars at Lockwood's Bookstore.

A GOOD BUSINESS HANDWRITING guaranteed to young men, in ten lessons of one hour each. Book-keeping reduced to $15 for a thorough course of instruction. Private lessons given.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, No. 6, 4th-av.

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.—$40 for board and tuition for 14 weeks. At Cooperstown Seminary. Term opens Dec. 6, (ladies and gentlemen.) Address R. C. FLACK, A. M., Cooperstown, N. Y.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—Term commenced Oct. 1, 1861. Pupils admitted at any time. GEN. M. LOCKWOOD,
Principal.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY ACCUSTOMED TO teaching wishes an engagement, either in a family or school, to teach English, French and music; salary moderate; high references; or as companion or as copyist. Address E. O. H., No. 64 Nassau-st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—THE TWO FINE THREE-STORY brick houses, with all modern improvements, No. 35 Lafayette-av. and No. 90 Elliot-place, Brooklyn, will be sold at the Merchants' Exchange, THURSDAY, Dec. 5, at 12 o'clock. Sale positive and terms easy.
COLE & CHILTON, Auctioneers,

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE HOUSE AND Lot No. 226 Hudson-st., between Canal and Broome-sts. Lot 22.11x70 feet; house, 22.11x40 feet, three stories, brick, with slate roof. Terms accommodating. Apply to
ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.

FARMS.

WANTED—A FARM WORTH FROM $4,000 TO $10,000, of 30 to 50 acres, within two miles of a town on a railroad, and within 40 miles of New-York, with good house and outbuildings. Possession to be given on or before March 15, 1862, for which $5,000 cash will be paid, and balance in valuable New-York City property. Address, stating price, location and means of transportation, with real name, C. O. M., Box 27 Bloomfield, N. J.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 89 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 40 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A VERY NEAT, tidy girl wishes to engage as above; is perfectly willing to assist in the general work of a family; can do good plain sewing; is willing and obliging; has the best of reference, (fifteen months in last place.) Call at BOOKHAM'S, No. 609 Broadway, Room No. 7.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; also, a competent nurse; can produce the best of City reference. Call or address at No. 124 East 20th-st., near 3d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS OR LAUNDRESS.—A very competent girl, with good reference, wants a situation as above. You can get her or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th-avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable girl as cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business, and is not afraid to work; is willing to assist in the washing, if required; the best of reference from where she has lived nearly three years. Inquire at No. 378 7th-av., between 33d and 34th sts., third floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable young woman who understands her business thoroughly in all its branches; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing of a small family; has the best of City references. Call at No. 99 Houston-st., between Thompson and Laurens sts., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION AS COOK by an experienced young woman, who understands English and American cooking, and is a first-rate baker of bread and biscuit; will not object to assist at washing and ironing. Can be seen, for two days, at her last employer's, No. 28 East 22d-st., Dr. Marcy's.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY AN experienced and competent person as cook in a private family; is acquainted with both the English and American styles of cooking, and can furnish the highest City reference as to character and capacity. Apply at No. 107 East 13th-st., near 3d-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A REspectable woman, (Protestant,) either in city or country; is an excellent cook, bread and butter maker; has no objections to washing and plain ironing, and can give good references. Apply or address, for two days, No. 1½ Christopher-st., near Jefferson Market.

AS COOK.—A VERY EXPERIENCED COLORED woman wishes a situation as cook; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; is an excellent cook, baker, &c. Apply at Ackerman's, No. 609 Broadway, Room No. 7. C. Bookham in attendance.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, a situation as such in a private family; is experienced, and can furnish the highest City reference as to character and capacity. Apply at No. 138 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts., in the fancy store.

AS COOK.—A MOST COMPETENT AND THORoughly respectable and desirable servant wishes a situation as cook. Apply to CHARLES BOOKHAM, No. 609 Broadway.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; can be seen for two days; wages according to the times. Good City references. Apply at No. 327 3d-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A PLACE BY A FIRST-rate cook; has excellent City reference from last place. Apply for two days at No. 91 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook, and to assist with washing; understands cooking in all its branches; is a good baker; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.; also, several nice Protestant girls at moderate wages.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE woman, a situation as good cook; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; would go a short distance in the country; is willing and obliging; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable woman, as cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family; she has good reference; a short distance in the country preferred. Apply at No. 277 West 28th-st., in the store.

AS COOK OR CHAMBERMAID.—A REspectable German girl, Protestant, wants a situation as cook or chambermaid; is a good washer and ironer. Inquire at No. 197 East 11th-st., in the grocery store.

AS COOK OR GENERAL HOUSE SERVANT.—Wanted, a situation to do good plain cooking or general housework, by a neat, respectable girl; is a very excellent washer and ironer, and highly recommended. Any lady, in the City or country, desirous of procuring a smart, industrious servant, at moderate wages, will apply at No. 113 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a competent, tidy girl, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linen in style; is an excellent baker. Also, her cousin, as chambermaid and nurse; is quick with the needle; will wash for a lady and child. Wages, $6 and $7. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., near 2d-av., for two days.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS, OR GENERal Houseworker.—A very competent girl, with good reference, wants a situation as above. You can get her, or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a neat, competent, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linen in style; is a good baker; makes pastry and soups; wages $7 to $8 a month. City or country. Call No. 184 East 21st-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted, for a steady woman, who is a good, thorough cook, and can wash and iron excellently, and makes first-rate bread, pies, and plain pastry; is not fond of going out or changing her situation. Can give the most respectable City references; has no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn, in the basement.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—SITuation wanted, by a trustworthy, competent Protestant girl, as a good cook and a first-rate washer and ironer; most excellent bread and biscuit maker; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 148 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A SITUation wanted, by a respectable young woman, to do general housework, in a small private family; she can do plain cooking, and is a good washer and ironer; would do chamberwork, and assist with the washing and ironing; she can give the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 346 1st-av., between 20th and 21st sts., third floor, back room.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—AN INdustrious and willing young woman wishes a situation to do general work; can cook, bake, wash and iron first rate; can milk, make butter, and is willing and obliging; has good reference; prefers the country. Can be seen at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs, Room No. 7.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A RESPECTAble Protestant German girl, with good references, desires a situation in City or country; can do good plain cooking; is an excellent washer and ironer; no objections to do chamberwork. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.; wages moderate.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED BY A PROTEStant young woman a situation as first class laundress; understands fine washing and French fluting; or take a chambermaid's place and fine washing; or travel with a family and care children; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—AN EXPERIENCED WOman wishes to engage as above; understands French fluting and laundry work in all its branches; has the best of references. Call at EMPLOYMENT INSTITUTE, No. 609 Broadway, Room No. 7, Charles Bookham in attendance.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by an American Protestant woman, as laundress, or as chambermaid and to do fine washing; can do fluting and crimping. Can give the best of City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 94 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, front room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A MOST EXPERIENCED and most respectable woman desires a situation as laundress; understands her business; would be willing to assist in the chamberwork. Apply to CHARLES BOOKHAM, No. 609 Broadway.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-AGED English Protestant woman, a situation as child's nurse, who has had some years' experience in the care of infants and bringing them up by the bottle; fully capable of taking the entire charge of an infant from its birth; is a neat chambermaid, and can do plain sewing neatly; has the best of City reference; no objection to the country. To be seen for two days at No. 345 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, as nurse—one who thoroughly understands taking the entire charge of an infant, or could do family sewing. The best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 491 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED A SITUATION AS nurse and seamstress, chambermaid and seamstress, or seamstress only, by a Protestant young woman, who can operate on sewing machines, and is willing to make herself generally useful; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS NURSE AND PLAIN SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant Scotch girl, a situation as nurse and plain seamstress; is capable of taking full charge of a baby from its birth; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts. Also, several nice Protestant girls, at moderate wages.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, OR CHAMBERMAID.—A young girl, who thoroughly understands her duties and has good reference, wishes to obtain a situation in a private family, either in the City or country. Apply at No. 1½ Christopher-st., near Jefferson Market.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a capable woman, as wet nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; is willing and obliging; has no objection to the country; best city reference. Apply Saturday and Monday at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION as wet nurse in a private family by a respectable Protestant woman; can be seen till engaged at No. 295 East 13th-st., third floor, back room; the best of references given.

SERVANTS, PROTESTANT AND CATHOLIC, in great numbers, with investigated character and qualifications, including German and French, Scotch and English, may be found at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway. Lady in attendance. German and French languages spoken.

A LADY WOULD LIKE TO OBTAIN A place in a gallery to color pictures, sell cases, &c., or would color lithographs, maps, or anything in that line. Address COLORIST, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG GIRL IS DEsirous of obtaining a situation as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing, children's clothing and dressmaking; would go out by the day, week or month; would wait on a lady or travel; would wait on [illegible] or do light chamberwork. Call or address a note for two days to No. 129 Avenue C, between 8th and 9th sts.; [illegible] unexceptionable reference.

SITUATION WANTED—AS GOOD SHIRT-maker and cutter of ladies' and children's dresses; can do all kinds of family sewing; would go as seamstress and do chamberwork or the housework of a small family, nurse or attend a shirt or fancy store, or take in sewing; has good reference from her employers. Call at No. [illegible] King-st., rear house, between McDougal and Varick sts.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER, &c.—SITUATION wanted by a young man twenty-five years old, as book-keeper, assistant book-keeper, or clerk in a wholesale house. Address CLERK, Box No. 280, Times Office.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—A THOROUGHLY COMpetent book-keeper, with ten years' experience, desires a situation. Has been with one house eight years and can furnish the best City references. Boot and shoe house preferred. Address J. H. G., Post Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a single man. Can be seen at the stables of his present employer, northwest corner of [illegible] and Lexington-av., or a note addressed to COACHMAN, as above, or at R. Campbell's, saddler, No. [illegible] 4th-av., will be promptly attended to. Can give the best of reference. Present employer going to Europe.

AS COACHMAN.—A RESPECTABLE SINGLE young man wants a situation in the above capacity; is a thorough and competent coachman as well as groom, and is highly recommended for capability, sobriety and diligence from his last employer; would go a short distance in the country. Address M. J., Box No. 217 Times Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a married man; understands the care and management of horses; is a good, careful driver, steady, sober, and industrious; can produce good recommendations from his last place; would have no objection to go in the country. Address J. E. D., Station D Post-office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—Wanted, a situation as coachman and gardener, by a Protestant young man; is competent to take charge of a small green-house, horses and carriages; can milk, and make himself useful about a gentleman's place; is a good vegetable gardener; wages no object to a good home; has good City references. Call or address No. 275 Bowery.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom, by a single man, in a private family; is a good plain gardener; understands the care and management of horses, and is a careful driver; is willing to make himself useful. No objection to City or country. Has the best of City reference. Address J. C., Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED A situation, as coachman or groom, by a single man, long from the old country; has no objections to go in the country; can be well recommended from his last employer, No. 68 West 9th-st. He can be seen, or address a note to JOHN ROBERTS, Mr. Disney's, No. 60 East [illegible]

HELP WANTED.

A WAITER WANTED.—A WAITER WHO perfectly understands his duties, and can bring good testimonials as to character from his last employer. Address H. H. V., Box No. 109 *Times* Office. Will the waiter who wrote to A. L. C., *Times* Office, send his address there?

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—25 MACHINists, 30 blacksmiths, 50 carpenters and 200 seamen, ordinary seamen, boatmen and others for the United States Marine Artillery. Pay $20 per month and $100 bounty at the expiration of term of service; also, the advantage of prize money. Two complete outfits furnished each man free. Allotment tickets can be left for families or any member thereof. Apply to M. O'MALLEY, No. [illegible] Canal-st., corner of Watts-st.

BOY WANTED—TO WAIT AND MAKE HIMself generally useful in a boarding-house. Apply at No. 609 Broadway, Room No. 7.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR A STEAMER; TWO conductors. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING—WITH PLEASANT ROOMS, IN A house having all the modern improvements, and instruction (if desired) in several useful and desirable branches of study, under thoroughly competent professors, (guests of the house); locality, good; terms very moderate. For a card, giving full particulars, address A., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—TWO ROOMS, ADJOINING, AND A small bedroom, wanted, for a man, wife, two young children and nurse, with board, in a private family, or where there are but few boarders. Address, stating location, size of rooms, and price, which must be moderate, A. E., Box No. 3,742, Post-office.

BOARDING.—FOUR SINGLE GENTLEMEN, OR two gentlemen and a gentleman and his wife, can have elegant rooms, with first-class board, (French style,) in a German family residing at No. 20 West 9th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Reference exchanged.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN CAN FIND pleasant rooms, and all the comforts of home with a private family residing in their own premises. Dinner at 5 P. M. Rooms furnished. Apply at No. 104 West 24th-st. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—TWO PLEASANT ROOMS TO LET, with or without board, in a good neighborhood and small private family. References exchanged. Apply at No. 16 West 19th-st.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for a small family, or single persons, at No. [illegible] East 28th-st. Prices moderate. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred.

BOARD WANTED.—A FAMILY OF THREE adults, no children or servants, wish board, with private table, until about May 1. Location from 23d to 34th sts., and between or on Madison or 5th avs. A decided preference given to a private family, or where there are very few boarders. Address, with terms, location, &c., to JAMES HAMILTON, Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A FAMILY OF SEVEN persons for the Winter months, in a private house, where there are few or no other boarders, between 12th and 30th sts. and 4th and 6th avs. Address W., Box No. 652 New-York Post-office, stating terms, which must be moderate.

A LIBERAL PRIVATE TABLE—AND FOUR or six elegant rooms, can be had in 34th-st., near 6th-av., by a large or small family, wishing a strictly private first-class home, and the attendance of good servants. References and full particulars by addressing LENOX, care of Box No. 2,712 Post-office.

WANTED—BOARD FOR THE WINTER, BY A gentleman, his wife and daughter, in a handsome furnished private house, where there are no other boarders; location between 10th and 24th sts., and 4th and 6th avs. Address B, Box No. 156 *Times* Office. Pious family preferred.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, three children and nurse, good accommodations in a quiet private family up town; would prefer private table; terms must be moderate for regular payment. Address, stating locality, O., Box No. 2,250 N. Y. Post-office.

NO. 113 EAST BROADWAY.—TO LET, WITH board, the whole of the second floor, consisting of two large and desirable rooms connected, and a large bedroom. Bath on the same floor. Also, the front basement, suitable for a physician's office.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, WITHOUT children, can be accommodated with superior board for the Winter, in a private family; location central and most desirable; best references given and required. Address S., Box No. 2,711 New-York Post-office.

TO LET—TO A SINGLE GENTLEMAN OF QUIET habits, in a private family, a pleasant, well-furnished sitting-room, with small bedroom adjoining, on the second floor. Apply at No. 41 East 13th-st., northeast corner of University-place.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, A FURnished room, without board, in the house of a private family, in Brooklyn, near Fulton Ferry. Address W. B., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, IN A FIRST-CLASS private house, No. 330 West 32d-st., a large front room on second floor, to a gentleman and wife. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

TO LET.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY, ATTIC AND BASEment house, with under-cellar, in Bedford-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn. Rent very low. Apply to PETER A. BERT, Real Estate Agent and Auctioneer, No. [illegible] Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

TO LET, LEASE OR FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—The property corner Clinton-place and Mercer-st., recently vacated by Public School, [illegible]. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

TO LET—THE STORE NOS. 7 AND 9 BARCLAY-st., with basement and sub-cellar, 50x75 [illegible] 1st of January next. Apply to L. H. PIQUOT, [illegible] River Bank Building, corner of Greenwich and [illegible]

STEAM-POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Rooms, [illegible], engines, 1,000 horse-power.
SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

TO LET—THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE NO. [illegible] Powers-st., Brooklyn. Inquire at No. 22 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn, or No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN 22D-ST., near 4th-av., to a small private family only; three-story, high basement, and in perfect order, with 12 rooms. Apply to R. C. READ, No. 58 East 22d-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.—AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and by stationers generally.
JESSE G. KEYS.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
NO. 45 MAIDEN-LANE.
Every style of stationery, blank book, job printing and book-binding at the lowest prices. Orders solicited.

NEW-YORK COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The monthly meeting of the New-York County Medical Society will be held at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, corner of 23d-st. and 4th-av. on MONDAY, Dec. 2, 1861, at 7½ o'clock P. M.
H. D. BULKLEY, M. D., President.
H. S. DOWNS, M. D., Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

HEMINWAY, NORWOOD & CO.,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
No. 58 Exchange-place.

Buy and sell for Cash, or on Time, Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities, at the Board of Brokers, on commission exclusively.

REMITTANCES TO
ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
Sight drafts in sums from £1 upwards, on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
GOOD EVERYWHERE. Issued by
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No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.
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U. S. GOVERNMENT AGENCY,
For the sale of
7 3.10 TREASURY NOTES
Ready for delivery in sums to suit.
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LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Bankers,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.
C. F. LIVERMORE, Government Agent.

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APPROVED BILLS PAYABLE BY ANY OF THE GOVERNMENT OFFICERS
IN NEW-YORK OR AT WASHINGTON,
PURCHASED BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS, BANKERS,
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CONTRACTORS AND OTHER CLAIMS,
APPROVED BY NAVY AGENT IN NEW-YORK,
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TAYLOR BROTHERS, BANKERS,
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BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
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Bought and sold at lowest rates, by
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For Army and Navy supplies collected cheaply and expeditiously, or purchased on favorable terms, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until FRIDAY, Dec. 20, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($250,000) of the Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by chapter 372 of the laws of 1860, and as amended by chapter 181 of the laws of 1861, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, Oct. 4, 1861, for increasing the supply of Croton Water, &c.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the first day of November, [illegible].

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within six days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively. On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the date of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City. ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, Nov. 19, 1861.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, TREASURY OFFICE,
HARTFORD, Nov. 20, 1861.

SALE OF STATE STOCKS.—SEALED PROposals for the purchase of $1,200,000 of the Bonds of the State of Connecticut, will be received at the Office of the Treasurer in Hartford, until the 20th day of December, at noon, when said proposals will be opened in the presence of such bidders as may choose to attend, and the bonds awarded to the highest bidders.

The proposals must be accompanied with certificates of deposit or certified checks on solvent Banks in the States of Connecticut or Massachusetts, or the City of New-York of 5 per cent. of the amount subscribed, to be held as security for the faithful fulfillment of the bid, and returned to the owners on their order.

It is provided that no bid shall be accepted at less than the par value of the bonds, and full payment, in funds current in New-York and Boston, will be required within ten days after notice of acceptance.

The bonds are in denominations of $100, $500 and $1,000, are dated July 1, 1861, and payable at the Treasurer's Office, in twenty years from date, or at any time after the expiration of 10 years, at the pleasure of the General Assembly, with 6 per cent. coupons attached, payable at the same place in January and July of each year.

This issue completes the $2,000,000 authorized by Act of the General Assembly, at their May Session, and as the State has no public debt, would be met in full by a tax of less than one per cent. on the Grand List of the State.
EZRA DEAN, State Treasurer.
HARTFORD, Nov. 21, 1861.

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING established an agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general Banking business, and, in connection therewith, will attend to the collection of commercial paper in all accessible points throughout the West. Collections in interior points will be at the risk of owners, care being used in selecting the most reliable medium.
CHICAGO, Oct. 10, 1861. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

Referring to the above, we are prepared to draw, purchase and collect upon Chicago on favorable terms.

We also purchase and collect upon the Canadas, and issue drafts and credits upon the various branches of the Bank of Montreal and the Union Bank of London.
RICHARD BELL and A. OGILVIE,
No. 32 Pine-st.,
Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE holders of the River Line Bonds, Income Bonds, Dividend Bonds, and Bills Payable, of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, who wish to avail themselves of the terms proposed by the Company, that the books will remain open for the purpose of making exchanges, until Dec. 21, 1861. The new Mortgage Bonds of the Company will be delivered in exchange for the above mentioned securities at any time before the day specified, by H. C. Kingsley, at No. 26 William-st., New-York and at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio.
J. N. McCULLOUGH, President.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, Nov. 20, 1861.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—AT A stated meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a Dividend of Five per Cent. upon the Capital Stock of this Company be, and the same is hereby declared, payable at the Office of the Company in Chicago, on the 1st day of January next, to holders of said stock at the close of business on the 31st day of December next, in Exchange on New-York at par.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, NOV. 22, 1861.—NOTICE.—The holders of the $262,000 of first mortgage bonds of this Company, falling due on the 1st of February next, who may desire their extension, are requested to present them for that purpose at the office of Carpenter & Vermilye, No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, prior to the 15th day of December next.

Holders of any of the remaining issue of first mortgage bonds can have the same extended at the same place until further notice. W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.—Holders of these bonds, not yet extended for twenty years, are requested to present their bonds, without delay, at the office of the Company, at the foot of Duane-st., for extension. Those unwilling to extend will receive par and interest for their bonds, from parties who are willing to extend them, on presenting them at said office, on TUESDAY and THURSDAY of each week, at from 10 to 12 o'clock, until the 1st day of December.

TO HOLDERS OF LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD SINKING FUND BONDS.—Sealed proposals for the sale of ten (10) La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Eastern Division Sinking Fund Bonds, of one thousand dollars each, or any less amount, will be received by the United States Trust Company of New-York, Sinking Fund Agent, at said Company's Office, No. 48 Wall-st., until the 2d day of December, 1861, at 12 o'clock M. JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.
Nov. 22, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1861.

HOLDERS OF THE STOCK OF THIS company, as registered upon the books of the company at the close of business on the 15th day of January, 1862, will be entitled to Canceled Bonds Scrip for five dollars upon each share of stock held by them deliverable on or after the 1st day of February next; and parties holding certificates are hereby notified to have the same registered in their own names on or before the said 15th day of January. THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—ALBANY, Nov. 1, 1861.—The annual election for Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors for the next election, will be held at the office of the company, in the Exchange, in the city of Albany, on the second WEDNESDAY (the 11th) of December next. The poll will be opened at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and will continue open for two hours thereafter. By order of the Board of Directors.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Secretary *pro tem.*

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Nov. 26, 1861.—The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at the close of business on Wednesday, the 4th day of December next, preparatory to the Annual Election for Directors of the Company, appointed to be held on the 11th day of December next, and will be reopened on the morning of Thursday, the 12th day of December next. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer pro tem.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST ON THE FIFTH Mortgage Bonds of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company which becomes due on the first day of December, 1861, will be paid on and after MONDAY, the second day of December next, on presentation of the Coupons at the office of the Receiver. NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. upon the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at the office, No. 66 Wall-st., on and after MONDAY, Dec. 2, 1861. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

INCOME BONDS BUFFALO STATE LINE RAILROAD COMPANY cashed by H. T. MORGAN & CO., William-st., at 98 cents.

FINANCIAL.

ORDNANCE OFFICE.
BILLS APPROVED BY MAJOR HAGNER,
FOR
ORDNANCE STORES,
PAYABLE IN WASHINGTON,
Purchased by
TAYLOR BROTHERS, BANKERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner of Murray-st.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY,
Corner 4th-av. and 27th-st., Treasurer's Office, Nov. 30, 1861.

THE INTEREST DUE ON THE BONDS of this Company Dec. 1, 1861, will be paid on presentation of the Coupons at this office, or at the Bank of the Republic. W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS, DUE DEC. 1, will be paid by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.:
Belvidere Delaware Railroad.
Albany City.
Buffalo City.

APPROVED BILLS FOR SUPPLIES FURNished the War and Navy Departments cashed by
JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C. —Claims on any of the Departments, Quartermasters' accounts, and Notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and on reasonable terms by RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, NOV. 26, 1861.—This Institution has declared a semi-annual dividend of Three per Cent., payable on and after Monday, the second day of December next.
J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED! HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; and DE WITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st.; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES, MARRIAGE, &c.
By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., Ex-Professor of Special Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Price $1. GODFREY, Bookseller, No. 831 Broadway, or of the author, at No. 658 Broadway.

TRIESEMAR.—PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETters patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the effectual remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRHŒA and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM. TRIESEMAR No. 2 completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders for which Copaiva and Cubebs have generally been thought an antidote, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. TRIESEMAR No. 3 is the great and sure remedy of the civilized world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary symptoms; obviating the destructive use of Mercury, as well as other deleterious ingredients, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. They are in the form of a lozenge, and may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four $3 cases in one for $9, and in $27 cases, thus saving $9, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c., &c. Wholesale and retail by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Immediately on receipt of remittance, forwarded to any part of the world. Attendance and consultation from 11 to 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening, and on Sunday till 11. Triesemar can also be obtained, by authority of Dr. Barrow, from
WELLS & CO.,
No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York,
And J. WORTHINGTON,
No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

DR. HOMER BOSTWICK WILL CONTINUE the practice of his profession, and give especial attention to Operative Surgery, Diseases of the Throat, Consumption, Female Complaints and Nervous Debility, (impotency,) caused by youthful indiscretion. Mr. B.'s book on this latter subject, with hints to young men and women, before or after marriage, is of vital importance to them, and every young man in the land should possess this valuable book.—*From the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.* Price $1. It may be had at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway, or at RICHARDSON'S bookstore, No. 1 Vesey-st., and at GODFREY'S, No. 831 Broadway. Office hours from 8 until 12 A. M., and from 6 to 8 P. M.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST, MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID—Published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from nervous debility, premature decay, &c., supplying the means of self-cure. By one who cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid address and envelope.

THE RICORD OF AMERICA IS UNDOUBTedly Dr. POWERS, who has treated and cured more cases of secret diseases than almost any other physician living. His UNFORTUNATES' FRIEND and other great remedies, price $1, are unequaled for curing certain diseases. All trying them are almost immediately restored. Office, No. 12 Laight-st. Call, send or write. All communications confidential. Preventives, $3 per dozen.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M.D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee, $5.

A PERFECT CURE IS GUARANTEED.—A radical cure is always effected by Dr. WARD, who cures, besides, in half the usual time and at half the charge. His office for the protection and effectual treatment of those suffering under certain diseases, is at No. 12 Laight-st., where he continually attends, and will be found a friend and qualified physician to all applying.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1 per box.

Coughs, Colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., cured by Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Kennedy's Discovery. By GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor, the great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate and safe removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedy for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. Dr. THIERS, No. 62 6th-av., New-York.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERTAIN diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

INSURANCE.

CONTINENTAL
INSURANCE COMPANY,
CITY OF NEW-YORK.
Office, No. 102 Broadway, between Wall and Pine sts.

Stock Capital, (all paid in,)	$500,000
Assets, Nov. 1, 1861	1,047,436
Liabilities	14,550

Insures Buildings, Merchandise, Household Furniture, Rents, Leases, and other insurable property, at the lowest rates consistent with security, and divides
THREE-FOURTHS OF THE NET PROFITS
of the business annually to holders of its policies, in scrip bearing interest.

1st Dividend to customers,	July 9,	1857,	33⅓ per cent.
2d " "	" 8,	'58,	50 "
3d " "	" 14,	'59,	50 "
4th " "	" 12,	'60,	45 "
5th " "	" 5,	'61,	35 "

GEORGE T. HOPE, Pres.
H. H. LAMPORT, Sec.
CYRUS PECK, Assist. Sec.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the office of the Deputy Quartermaster-General, United States Army, No. 1,139 Girard-st., Philadelphia, until 12 o'clock M., on the 5th of December next, for furnishing one hundred four-wheeled ambulances, known as the Tripler pattern, to be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Tripler Ambulances."

AMBULANCE (Body.)

Sills 11 feet long, out to out, (including foot-board,) 3¼ inches wide by 2½ inches deep. The foot-board is 11¼ inches wide, made of 1-inch stuff, and fastened on the sills by 3½-inch bolts at each end. The sills are made at front end so as to incline the foot-board upwards. There are eight studs on each side, 1¾ inches square; sides are solid panels of ¾-inch boards, 30 inches high (with middle rail) from top of sill to top of rail on panels. There is a top rail about 4¾ inches above; this rail is fastened to the studs. The body is 8 feet 9½ inches in length in the clear, from outside of tail-piece to box in front, and 4 feet wide in the clear, front, or head-board, 15 inches high, 5 feet high in centre from floor to ridge pole, and top made oval, 6 bows 2x⅝ inches, fastened to rails and studs with screws outside.

In second lower panel or 2 feet from front on each side, there is a wicket door 8½ inches wide and 14½ inches long. This door is made to slide in a groove on inside; the seat for driver is made of the lid of box with cushion; the box is 18 inches wide, 11½ inches in the clear, with partition in the middle; the lazy back is fastened to the lid of box, plain hand lock on side, to which is attached an iron rod or lever alongside of body; to the lever is a strap by which the driver locks the wagon.

A middle bar 3¼x2½ inches is bolted on sills, for the hindside spring, 2 braces on tail end of body reaching from tail-piece to top rail.

Framework of body to be of best white oak timber thoroughly seasoned, the bows to be of white ash; panels to be of poplar thoroughly seasoned.

Curtains to be strapped, straps to be sewed on with harness thread well waxed.

SPRINGS OF AMBULANCE.

Springs to be best quality spring steel. Back spring 4 feet 2 inches long from centre to centre; side springs back 3 feet 10 inches centre to centre; front back spring 4 feet 2 inches centre to centre; the cross springs are 2¾ inches wide, 7 plates; the side springs 2¾ inches wide by 6 plates; side springs front 3 feet 10 inches long centre to centre.

Axles of iron, to be case-hardened, 1¾ square, turned edgewise, with nuts on ends. Boxes 8½ long, 1¾x1½ inches.

Hubs of gum or locust thoroughly seasoned; the spokes and felloes to be of white oak thoroughly seasoned.

Hind wheels 4 feet 8 inches high, without the tire, hubs 7½x10 inches, spokes 1¼x2 inches at the shoulders, tire 2 inches wide and ¾ inch thick, felloes 2½ inches deep.

Front wheels 3 feet 8 inches high, without the tire, hubs 7¼x10 inches, spokes 2x1¾ inches at the shoulder, felloes 2½ inches deep.

Hounds and half hounds, to be of white oak, of best quality, and without defects. Half hounds, 2 feet long; 5th wheel, 2 feet diameter, 1½ inches x¾ inch.

Whole hounds, 4 feet 4 inches long; 3 cross-bars on 5th wheel, 2 inches square; cross bar on front hounds 4 feet 8 inches long, the steps on each side are fastened to this cross bar.

Double trees, 4 feet long, ironed, same as those of *omnibusses*, as is also the whole running gear, the double trees, and lead tree to be of white hickory, without defects, and thoroughly seasoned.

Tongue, 10 feet 6 inches long, 4 inch x2¾ inch at front of jaws of hounds, and tapers to 2¼ inches square at back end; at front end it tapers to 1¾ inches round; a hook with eye in it goes on top of tongue to attach lead bar for lead horses; lead bar same length as doubletree, made light; tongue to be of white oak, of the best quality, and free from defects.

LITTER OF AMBULANCE.

feet 7½ inches long, 1 foot 10 inches wide; panels, 4¼ inches wide, 1¼ inches thick, of poplar, and has a solid bottom; mattresses made of heavy oil-cloth, stuffed with best quality curled horse hair; the cover of litters is fastened to panels of litter by a leather binding, and tacked all around; in each frame of litter there are to be sixteen mattress springs; cross strips to be made of best quality oak.

The framework for upper litters is composed of three cross strips, one on each end and one in the middle; one cross-piece on top, on each side, and two in the middle for tracks to run the litter in on; the tracks are made in the bottom as well as the upper, ⅜-inch x¾-inch iron, and extend the whole length of body from inside of tail-piece; there are three rollers on each side of litter frame, with flange, same as regular railroad car wheels.

There are 4 litters for each wagon; 4 small pillows and 2 cushions, one for driver and one for back seat; on each side of litter frame there is an iron handle, made to slip in and out; these handles are let in, level with the litter frame, 21 inches long, made to come out, say 15 inches, without being checked.

There is also a hook in each end of the frame to keep it in place, when in the body, and fastens to a staple in the floor, let in so as to be nearly level; upper litters the same; the staple is put in the front and back cross bar.

Tail-board to be made of ash, 15 inches wide, by full 1-inch stuff, and when down, rest on joint hinges, forming a foot-board, supported, when down, by a leather strap 2 inches wide, which goes around the tail-piece at each end, between the panel and the braces; when up, it forms the tail-board.

A movable seat goes in body, back of litters, made of 1-inch boards, and end-pieces; the bottom is 18 inches wide, and board to form lazy back, 15 inches high; this has a cushion; the tail-board is fastened, when up, by hooks, secured to middle rail.

Each side of the body of the ambulance to be mark d U S.; all other parts to be lettered U. S.

It is agreed and distinctly understood that the ambulances are to be so constructed that the several parts of any one ambulance will agree and exactly fit those of any other, so as to require no numbering or arranging for putting together; and all the materials used for their construction to be of the best quality; all the wood thoroughly seasoned, and the work, in all its parts, faithfully executed in the best workmanlike manner.

The work may be inspected, from time to time as it progresses, by an officer or agent of the Quartermaster's Department, and none of it shall be painted until it shall have been inspected and approved by said officer or agent authorized to inspect it. When finished, painted, and accepted, by an officer or agent of the Quartermaster's Department, and delivered as herein agreed, they shall be paid for.

The ambulances are to be delivered in Philadelphia, if desired by the Quartermaster's Department.
G. H. CROSMAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General.

OFFICE OF THE WATER COMMISSIONERS,
JERSEY CITY, Nov. 7, 1861.

TO IRON FOUNDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Water Commissioners of Jersey City until Monday, 2d of December next, at 4 o'clock, P. M., for furnishing about 29,000 feet of cast-iron water-pipe, 36 inches in diameter. Specifications, and all necessary information in relation to the work may be had on application at this office. The right to reject all bids is reserved, if deemed for the interests of the city to do so.
R. C. RACOT, Supt. and Engineer.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION AND COPARTNERSHIP.—The firm of STORRS BROTHERS, composed of CHARLES STORRS, AUGUSTUS STORRS, and ROYAL O. STORRS, have this day dissolved copartnership, ROYAL O. STORRS retiring from said firm. The undersigned will continue business under the name and firm of STORRS BROTHERS.
CHARLES STORRS.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1861. AUGUSTUS STORRS.

The above named CHARLES STORRS and AUGUSTUS STORRS are authorized to settle and collect all debts due and to become due to the late firm of STORRS BROTHERS. ROYAL O. STORRS.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1861.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION AND COPARTNERSHIP.—The firm of STORRS BROTHERS, composed of Charles Storrs, Augustus Storrs and Royal O. Storrs, have this day dissolved copartnership, Royal O. Storrs retiring from said firm. The undersigned will continue business under the name and firm of STORRS BROTHERS. CHARLES STORRS,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1861. AUGUSTUS STORRS.

The above-named Charles Storrs and Augustus Storrs are authorized to settle and collect all debts due and to become due to the late firm of Storrs Brothers.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1861. ROYAL O. STORRS.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of F. P. JAMES & CO. is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. Either of the undersigned will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.
F. P. JAMES,
Dec. 2, 1861. WM. H. MARSTON.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership, under the firm of F. P. JAMES & CO., for the transaction of a Stock Exchange and Banking business. F. P. JAMES,
DEC. 2, 1861. ABRAM. M. BREWER.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXisting under the firm of F. P. JAMES & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the undersigned will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.
F. P. JAMES,
DEC. 2, 1861. WM. H. MARSTON.

LEGAL NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF PETER DORLAND, Surrogate of Dutchess County, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of SAML. B. SCHENCK, late of the town of Fishkill, in said county, deceased, are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, THOMAS J. B. SCHENCK, one of said administrators of said estate, at his office, in Matteawan, in the town of Fishkill, on or before the 28th day of April next, or in default thereof their claims will be debarred and precluded from payment by said administrators out of said estate.—Dated Oct. 21, 1861. T. J. B. SCHENCK.
n4-1aw6mM*

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.—THE CREDITORS OF the late firm of LUDLAM & LEGGETT, and the individual creditors of DAVID LUDLAM, Jr., and ABRAHAM W. LEGGETT, are notified and required to present their claims, on or before the 16th of December next, to HENRY E. CHILD, at Henry & Cowles' store, No. 55 Dey-st., New-York, and to establish them, if required; notes, drafts, &c., must be produced. Dated Nov. 11, 1861.
JAMES H. GRAHAM, Assignee.
VAN VLECK & MORE, Att'ys, No. 39 Wall-st., New-York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE creditors of the late firm of Messrs. JAMES BROOKS & CO., that they are requested to present their claims, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, at his office, No. 28 Ferry-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 7th day of January, 1862, with a view to a dividend. HENRY G. LAPHAM,
n18-1aw6wM* Assignee of James Brooks & Co.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED—TO TAKE ENTIRE MANagement of a long established dry goods country store in a pleasant village in this State. The advertiser resides in the City, and will do the purchasing. This is a rare chance for a smart, enterprising young man, who can furnish from $2,500 to $3,000 capital. Address, with real name, Post-office Box No. 1,444.

FOR SALE—IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE LONG-continued illness of the owner, the good-will, unfinished stock, tools and fixtures, of a first class table cutlery establishment, located in Newark, N. J., will be disposed of on reasonable terms. For particulars, apply to WM. BOYD, Esq., No. 91 John-st.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE PARTNER, WITH a cash capital of $1,500 in a cash business, that will pay over $5,000 per annum, clear of expense. Address, with true name, A. M., Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS have proved, from the most extensive experience, *an entire success.*

They are now RECOMMENDED by the most EMINENT HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS. They are used by the most INTELLIGENT and REFINED of every community. All have found them all they have been recommended—PROMPT, EFFICIENT and RELIABLE—every way worthy of public confidence and patronage.

But as no genuine coin is without its counterfeit, so, under the shade of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of toadstool "curatives," or "remedies," have come up, whose principal use is to bear involuntary testimony to the worth of the original. Such trash is but the froth that success always throws to the surface. The public will know how to take the true coin and leave the base counterfeit with its maker.

List and price of
HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS,

No.	Price of Single Boxes.	Cents.
1	—Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation, Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2	—Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite	25
3	—Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants	25
4	—Cures Diarrhoea of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5	—Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Billious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6	—Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathings	25
7	—Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8	—Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Doulouruex	25
9	—Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10	—Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11	—Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying, Green Sickness	25
12	—Cures Leucorrhoea or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13	—Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14	—Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15	—Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16	—Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues	50
17	—Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18	—Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eye lids, Failing or weak Sight	50
19	—Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the Head, Influenza	50
20	—Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21	—Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22	—Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23	—Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24	—General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25	—Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26	—Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27	—Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28	—Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	1 00
29	—Sore Mouth, Stomach-ache of adults or children	50
30	—Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too frequent, Scalding or Painful Urination	50
31	—Cures Painful Menses, Pressure, Cramp or Spasms, Prurious Itching or Irritation	50
32	—Cures Suffering at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes, Palpitations	1 00
33	—Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea and St. Vitus' Dance	1 00

PRICES.

Case of Thirty-five vials in morocco case and Book	$8 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials, in morocco and Book	7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco and Book	5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case and Book	4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	2 00
Case of any Six boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	1 00

Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents or $1.

Agents and the trade supplied on our usual liberal terms. These medicines, by the single box or case, sent by mail or express, free of charge, on the receipt of the price.

Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, No. 562 BROADWAY, New-York.

N. B.—Dr. Humphreys has returned to his old stand, No. 562 BROADWAY, four doors below Prince-st., which has been fitted up, enlarged and renovated, and where he will be happy to see his old friends, patients, customers and agents.

His rooms for consultation are open during the day, and patients consult him at all hours at No. 562 BROADWAY.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. depôt.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz: 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 8:15 A. M., Mail; 9:15 A. M., Milk, daily; 11 A. M., Accommodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations; 5 P. M., Night Express daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Accommodation.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays included.)

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQAN, TOMS RIVER, &c.—On and after Monday, Oct. 28, the NAUSHON will leave New-York at 3 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places. Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 6:50 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12½ P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9:30 A. M., for Greenport; 3:30 P. M. for North Islip, and Saturday to Yaphank; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Syosset; 9:30 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M. for Hempstead and Jamaica. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY. —Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M. and 12:05, 4:25 and 6:05 P. M.; for Munsey at 4:25 P. M., and for Suffern at 9:15 A. M. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY—NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER—HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer, HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday,* Nov. 25, 2 P. M.	Monday, Nov. 25, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Nov. 26, 9½ A. M.	Tuesday,* Nov. 26, 8 A. M.
Tuesday,* Nov. 26, 2 P. M.	Tuesday, Nov. 26, 1½ P. M.
Wednesday, Nov. 27, 10 A. M.	Wednesday,* Nov. 27, 9 A. M.
Wednesday,* Nov. 27, 2 P. M.	Wednesday, Nov. 27, 2 P. M.
Thursday, Nov. 28, 11 A. M.	Thursday,* Nov. 28, 2 P. M.
Friday,* Nov. 29, 2 P. M.	Friday, Nov. 29, 12½ P. M.
Saturday, Nov. 30, 2 P. M.	Saturday,* Nov. 30, 2 P. M.
Monday,* Dec. 2, 2½ P. M.	Monday, Dec. 2, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 3, 9 A. M.	Tuesday,* Dec. 3, 8 A. M.
Wednesday,* Dec. 4, 10 A. M.	Wednesday, Dec. 4, 8 A. M.
Thursday, Dec. 5, 10½ A. M.	Thursday,* Dec. 5, 8 A. M.
Friday,* Dec. 6, 12 M.	Friday, Dec. 6, 8 A. M.
Saturday, Dec. 7, 12 M.	Saturday, Dec. 7, 12 M.
Monday,* Dec. 9, 1:40 P. M.	Monday, Dec. 9, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 10, 2 P. M.	Tuesday,* Dec. 10, 8½ A. M.
Wednesday,* Dec. 11, 2 P. M.	Wednesday, Dec. 11, 10½ A. M.

The LAURA will connect for Ocean House, Pleasure Bay and Long Branch, five minutes before HIGHLAND LIGHT.

Fare to Eatontown and Shrewsbury, by H. Johnson's stages and steamers, 35 cents through. Tickets on the boat. Days marked thus,* steamer Long Branch.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE TRAVELER leaves at 11 P. M., arriving in time for morning trains. CONTINENTAL leaves at 3 P. M. Train for Meriden and Hartford leaves New-Haven at 11 P. M.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PROCLAMATION.—IN PURSUANCE OF A resolution of the Common Council of the City of New-York, I do hereby offer a reward of $100 for the detection of any person voting or attempting to vote illegally, or of any person who shall procure, aid, assist, counsel, or advise another to give or offer his vote illegally, or to go into any Ward or Election District for that purpose, at the ensuing election, to be held in this City on TUESDAY, the 3d day of December next; to be paid upon the conviction of the offender, and the certificate of the Recorder, District-Attorney, or Judge of the Court where convicted, that such conviction was had upon the testimony of the person or persons claiming such reward. But all claims for such reward, not presented to the undersigned, in writing, within twenty days after the conviction of such offender, shall be disregarded. Given under my hand at the Mayor's office.
Nov. 27, 1861. FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

NOTICE.—PILOT RALPH NOBLE WAS, AT A meeting of the Board of Commissioners of Pilots, held this day, suspended from acting as Sandy Hook Pilot. Any person employing him, as such, during his suspension, will be subject to the penalty of the law.
By order. F. PERKINS, Secretary.
NEW YORK, Nov. 26, 1861.

MACHINERY, &C.

CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR MACHINES.—Messrs. Aspinwall & Woolsey's patent.—GEORGE B. HARTSON, No. 111 East 42d-st., continues to execute orders, and gives his personal attention to the erection of the above machines, and will also furnish plans and estimates for complete sugar refineries, with all the latest improvements.

STEAM ENGINES.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT on stock, from 5 to 100 horse-power. Also portables of various sizes, and finest quality, for sale at our works at Paterson, N. J., or at dépôt and store No. 13 Dey-st., New-York. Also flax, hemp, and rope machinery made to order. TODD & RAFFERTY.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

IRON KEGS AND CANS.—THE METALLIC KEG COMPANY is furnishing iron kegs for paint, printing ink, drugs, &c. They are stronger and lighter than wood; perfectly tight without solder, and ship without packing. Paints and lead put up in this manner can be had at JESSUP & CHILDS', No. 127 Maiden-lane, CHRISTAL & DONOHUE'S, No. 226 Pearl-st., and at other manufacturers.

The cans for kerosene, oil, varnish, &c., from five to forty-five gallons, are stronger and tighter than tin, and in every respect preferable. Apply at the manufactory, Nos. 42 and 44 Greene-st., basement.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Under the management of Messrs. FOX & LINGARD.
DECEMBER 2, 1861.

Messrs. Fox & Lingard have the honor to inform their patrons and the public that they have become the lessees of the Academy of Music, for the month commencing
MONDAY, DEC. 2, 1861.
They have taken this Theatre for the purpose of producing before the public the
MOST UNRIVALLED AND DARING PERFORMANCE
which has ever been given
UPON ANY STAGE, or
BEFORE ANY AUDIENCE,
IN THE WORLD,
With all those advantages which the
LARGE SIZE OF THE STAGE AND AUDITORIUM
OF THE ACADEMY
Will enable them to afford it. They beg leave, therefore, to announce that they have entered into an engagement with
WILLIAM HANLON
to appear in an
ENTIRELY NEW ACT,
which he entitles
ZAMPILLAEROSTATION,
ZAMPILLAEROSTATION,
ZAMPILLAEROSTATION,
ZAMPILLAEROSTATION,
ZAMPILLAEROSTATION.
ZAMPILLAEROSTATION,
In which he will be assisted by his two Brothers,
GEORGE and ALFRED HANLON.
This performance is literally unequaled by any exhibition which has hitherto been given, and may fairly be asserted to be
BEYOND RIVALRY,
BOTH IN THE BOLDNESS
OF ITS CONCEPTION,
and the
UNEXAMPLED DARING
OF ITS EXECUTION,
Making a legitimate claim to the appellation of the
MOST MARVELOUS FEAT
which has ever been performed
BEFORE THE PUBLIC.
They would also announce that, at the same time, they will place upon the stage of the Academy, in a
STYLE AND SPLENDOR
Which has never been surpassed in New-York,
A RAVEL PANTOMIME.
To be followed by a
GENUINELY AMERICAN PANTOMIME,
WITH A MAGNIFICENCE AND COMPLETENESS
OF
DRESS,
DECORATION, and
SCENERY,
Which has never previously attended their production
IN THIS COUNTRY.
These entertainments will be supported by the well-known
G. L. FOX TROOP OF PANTOMIMISTS.

BROOKLYN.
MASON & THOMAS'
SECOND CLASSICAL SOIREE,
At the Polytechnic Institute,
On THURSDAY, Dec. 5.

Subscriptions received at C. Prox's, No. 213 Fulton-st.; W. W. Rose's, No. 142 Atlantic-st.; Westermann & Co.'s, No. 440 Broadway, New-York, and at the door in the evening.

NOW OPEN,
THE SECOND ANNUAL EXHIBITION
OF THE
ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY,
At the Galleries of the Studio Building,
No. 15 10th-st., near 5th-av.
Admission, 25 cents; Season tickets, 50 cents.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

PASSPORTS.—All persons leaving the United States will require to have passports from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State, at Washington

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Hockley
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.

SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 27.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 4.
CANADA, Muir, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 11.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesd'y, Dec. 18.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 25.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, DEC. 7,
The United States Mail
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. on SATURDAY, Dec. 7, at noon.

This steamer—unsurpassed for safety and comfort—has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers. For freight or passage apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
GEO. MACKENZIE, }
The steamer ARAGO will sail Jan. 4.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.

By order of the Secretary of State, all passengers leaving the United States are required to provide themselves with passports before they will be allowed on board the steamer.

Passengers will not be subjected to any trouble or delay in procuring them if they call for instructions at the Company's Offices, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF MANCHESTER	SATURDAY, Dec. 7
CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY, Dec. 14
KANGAROO	SATURDAY, Dec. 21

And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
First Cabin to Hamburg	85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown, First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in water-tight iron sections, and have patent fire annihilators on board.

For further information apply, in Liverpool, to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to WM. INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on

MONDAY	Nov. 11	TUESDAY	Jan. 7, 1862
TUESDAY	Dec. 10	TUESDAY	Feb. 4, 1862

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	60

All persons leaving the United States will require to have passports from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship HANSA, H. J. VON SANTEN, commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, Dec. 21, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, LONDONDERRY AND DUBLIN FOR $30.—The A 1 powerful Clyde built steamship UNITED KINGDOM, Capt. CRAIG, will sail from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., on TUESDAY, Dec. 10, at 12 noon. This steamship is fitted in the most approved style to insure the comfort and safety of passengers. Rates of Passage—Cabin, $60; Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $30, including an abundant supply of cooked provisions.
Apply to FRANCIS McDONALD & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP ASIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The ASIA, E. G. LOTT, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, 4th inst. A steamboat will ply between the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, and the ASIA, from 8 to 9 A. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board.

Passengers must have passports ready for examination.
The AFRICA will sail 18th inst.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE UNITED STATES PASSPORT AGENCY—At No. 34½ Pine-st.
O. IRVING, Agent.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BREWSTER & CO.'S
CELEBRATED CARRIAGES AND ROAD WAGONS.
Corner Broome and Mott sts., New-York.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE PAIR OF CARRIAGE horses, cheap for cash. Inquire for WILLIAM, at Murray's stable, 13th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
ANOTHER NEW DRAMA!
Founded on the great popular story published in the New-York *Sunday Times*, and
DRAMATIZED EXPRESSLY FOR THE MUSEUM,
By G. L. AIKEN, Esq.,
entitled
THE EARL'S DAUGHTER,
Will be presented to the patrons of the Museum
EVERY EVENING
and
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.
MONDAY and TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, the great and much-admired Drama, entitled,
HARVEST HOME,
Will be produced.
The following unparalleled Novelties are on exhibition at all hours:
THE GREAT LIVING WHALE,
THE GREAT LIVING WHALE,
THE GREAT LIVING WHALE,
From the Coast of Labrador.
The greatest curiosity ever in New-York, may be seen swimming about in his large tank, with all his native grace and grandeur.
THE LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
THE LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
From the River Nile in Egypt, continues to
EAT HIS BARREL OF TURNIPS DAILY!
and opens his mouth like a great cavern; while Signor D'Olivera's
200 EDUCATED WHITE RATS
perform a variety of amusing tricks, and the
30 LIVING MONSTER SNAKES
continue swallowing pigeons and rabbits by the dozen.
THE MAMMOTH GRIZZLY BEAR SAMSON,
continues to growl his compliments to visitors.
THE 9 LARGE SPECKLED BROOK TROUT, AQUARIA, HAPPY FAMILY, SEAL, WAX FIGURES, &c., &c., always please the people, and together constitute a bill of attractions unequaled in the world, for the small sum of admission to the Museum.
Admission to all, 25 cents. Children under 10, 15 cents.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
MONDAY EVENING
AND
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK,
With all the
NEW UNION TABLEAUX,
THE
SEVEN SONS,
Already played
SEVENTY-NINE NIGHTS,
And witnessed by
ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-NINE THOUSAND PEOPLE.
Doors open at 6½; commence at 7½ o'clock.
Dress-Circle seats may be secured two days in advance.

WALLACK'S.
Entrances Broadway and 13th-st.
THE
OVERFLOWING AUDIENCES
TO THE
NEW COMEDY
Still continue.
It will be acted EVERY NIGHT, until further notice.
MR. WALLACK
has now great pleasure in introducing to the public
THE AUTHOR,
CHARLES GAYLOR, Esq.
MONDAY,
and each evening during the week, the
MAGIC MARRIAGE,
MAGIC MARRIAGE,
MAGIC MARRIAGE.
To conclude with the Farce called
THE SCAPE-GOAT.
The following array of talent will appear.

Mr. LESTER WALLACK,	Mrs. HOEY,
Mr. CHARLES FISHER,	Miss FANNY MORANT,
Mr. BLAKE,	Miss VIOLA CROCKER,
Mr. G. HOLLAND,	Mrs. JOHN SEFTON,
Mr. FLOYD,	Mr. REYNOLDS,
Mr. YOUNG,	Mr. PARSLOE,

Mr. PARKS.

WINTER GARDEN.
On THIS MONDAY, and Every Evening during the week, will be presented an original burlesque, racy of the hour, by HENRY MORFORD, Esq., Editor, entitled
SECESH,
which will be presented with new scenery and costumes, and which abounds in
SONGS,
DANCES,
and
DASHES AT THE TIMES.
It will be preceded by the charming Irish Drama of
PHELIM O'DONNELL;
OR,
THE LEPRACHAUN.
And followed by
LATEST FROM NEW-YORK,
in which pieces those delightful delineators of Irish and Yankee life,
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
will appear, being the third week of an engagement unequaled in brilliancy and success, crowds being nightly turned from the doors.

WM. MASON AND THEODORE THOMAS' CLASSICAL SOIREE.
The second Soirée of the season will be given at Dodworth's Hall on TUESDAY, Dec. 3, at 8 o'clock P. M. Doors open at 7½ o'clock.

A Quartette in G minor, by Haydn; a Quartette in E minor, by Beethoven; a Trio in B flat minor, by Volkmann, and a Romanzin (op. 20) for piano-forte, by Schumann, will be performed.

The Grand Piano-forte is furnished by Messrs. Steinway & Sons.

Tickets	One Dollar
Single subscriptions to the remaining five Soirées	$3 [illegible]
Three subscriptions to the remaining five Soirées	[illegible]

Subscriptions received at the door, and at the music stores of Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 769 Broadway, and C. Breusing, No. 701 Broadway.

BOWERY THEATRE.
STICKNEY'S GREAT NATIONAL CIRCUS.
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 2, reëngagement of
EATON STONE,
The wild prairie horseman of the far West;
Last night but two of HERR CLINE;
Engagement of the boys' favorite CLOWN,
LITTLE BOBBY WILLIAMS,
And his penny whistle.
First representation of a new and splendid 10-horse entrée,
THE CHINESE CAVALCADE;
The amusing nursery legend of LITTLE BO-PEEP; or,
The Old Woman that Lived in a Shoe.
Herr Cline's Benefit and last appearance on Wednesday.

TWO GRAND
MISSIONARY CONCERTS
Will be given, at the
COOPER INSTITUTE,
MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, Dec. 2 and 3,
1861,
By a chorus of
ONE THOUSAND CHILDREN,
Under the direction of
Prof. L. A. BENJAMIN,
Selected from the different Sabbath Schools of the M. E. Churches in this City.
TICKETS, 25 CENTS.
The exercises will be interspersed with Solos, and semi-choruses, with full instrumental accompaniment, with occasional declamation, and a Company Drill, in full uniform, by
ROBINSON'S ZOUAVES,
Which will be a grand juvenile military attraction.
The proceeds for the benefit of Mission Churches, under the care of Rev. E. FOSTER.

UNCEASING WONDERS.
At the PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS AND ANATOMY, No. 563 Broadway, next door to Ball, Black & Co.s', New-York. Just added to this large, superb and world-famed collection, a perfect freak of nature, a monster Child, with two heads, four legs and three arms. In conjunction with this interesting sight, there are wonders of an unsurpassable and thrilling nature. At one glance is seen 1,700 parts of the human body. The institution has been pronounced, by the many thousands who crowd to it daily, to have a truly moral tendency.
Lectures daily on interesting scientific and pathological subjects.
Open, for gentlemen only, from 10 A. M. until 10 P. M.
Admission 25 cents.

GALLERY OF PAINTING AND SCULPTURE.
LOCATION OF THE OLD DUSSELDORF, NO. 548 BROADWAY.
CHURCH'S NIAGARA.
NIAGARA IN WINTER, by GIGNOUX.
BIERSTADT'S ROCKY MOUNTAINS.
THE COUNTERFEIT NOTE, by HUNTINGTON.
DOVER CLIFFS, by SHAYER, Sr.
CRAWFORD'S DANCING JENNY, and the DEAD PEARL DIVER, by AKERS.
In addition to more than one hundred other works of art.
Admission, 10 cents.
The entire profits to be give to the Society for improving the condition of the Poor. TIFFANY & CO.

BANJO TAUGHT—BANJO TAUGHT,
MR. GEORGE C. DOBSON,
THE KING BANJOIST OF AMERICA,
will guarantee to make the pupil a proficient performer on the Banjo for the sum of $5. Call and satisfy yourself in regard to Mr. DOBSON'S ability as a performer and a teacher. GEO. C. DOBSON, No. 68 Christopher-st., a few doors of 4th-st., New-York.

BRILLIANT SUCCESS.
NINTH WEEK OF
CAPTAIN WILLIAMS' SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.
Upper Saloon of Hope Chapel engaged for the Winter.
EVERY EVENING (Saturday excepted,) at 8 o'clock
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS,
at 3 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents. Children 13 cents.

WILLIAMSBURGH.
TWO NIGHTS ONLY.
THE ALLEGHANIANS, VOCALISTS AND SWISS BELL RINGERS.
AT WASHINGTON HALL,
MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, Dec. 2 and 3.

THE GREAT DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS.—Now on Exhibition, over 150 works of Art, Paintings, Sculptures, &c., at the new Institute of of Art, No. 625 Broadway, Day and Evening. Admission 25 cents.

LECTURES.

GENERAL SOCIETY OF MECHANICS AND TRADESMEN.
The second lecture of the course for 1861-2, will be given by Rev. W. H. MILBURN, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on MONDAY EVENING, 2d inst., to commence at 8 o'clock.
Subject: *What a Blind Man saw in England!*

THEODORE TILTON, ESQ.,
Will deliver a Lecture in the
FIRST-PLACE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
Corner of Henry-st. and 1st-place, Brooklyn,
On MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 2,
Subject—*The Latest Questions of the War.*
Exercises to commence at 7½ o'clock, with singing by a Quartette Club. The Lecture will begin at 8 o'clock.
Tickets 25 cents.

JEFFERSON AT MONTICELLO.—REV. DR. PIERSON will deliver his second lecture, at Irving Hall, MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 2. Tickets 25 cents, at Randolph's, and the door. To commence at 7½ o'clock.

LOCAL POLITICS.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTION TO-MORROW.

CANDIDATES FOR OFFICE.

The following is a corrected list of the candidates for the various offices to be voted for to-morrow

MAYOR.

Tammany.	*Hotel Proprietors' Union.*	*Syr. U'n (Lewis.)*
C. G. Gunther.	C. G. Gunther.	C. G. Gunther.
Peo. Un. (Austin.)	*German Ind. Dems.*	*Republican.*
C. G. Gunther.	C. G. Gunther.	George Opdyke.
Nat. Union Clubs.	*Mozart.*	*Ger. Un. League.*
C. G. Gunther.	Fernando Wood.	George Opdyke.
German Dem. Central Club.	*Germ'n Nat. Dems.*	*P. Un. (Marshall.)*
C. G. Gunther.	Fernando Wood.	George Opdyke.
		Tax-Payers' Un.
		George Opdyke.

ALDERMANIC NOMINATIONS.

There are eight Aldermen to be elected, one for each of the even numbered Assembly Districts. The following are the candidates in nomination:

SECOND DISTRICT.

Tammany.	*Rep. & Ind. Dem.*	*Mozart.*
William Walsh.	William Walsh.	Richard Barry.
P. Un. (Marshall.)	*Syracuse Union.*	
H. C. Mills.	William Walsh.	

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Tammany.	*Mozart*	*Republican.*
Wm. H. Charlock.	James McMahon.	Charles H Hall.
Syracuse Union.	Andrew Shehan.	*Ind. Democrat.*
Wm. H. Charlock.	James Bagley.	Wm. W. Charlock.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

Mo. & Ind. Dem.	*Mozart.*	*Republican.*
James Reed.	James Duvering.	A. C. Smith,
Independent.	*Syracuse Union.*	James Reed,
John H. Collins,	John VanTine,	*German Union.*
	Nat. Union Club.	JohnCommerford,
	John VanTine,	

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

Tammany.	*Mozart.*	*Republican.*
Peter McKnight,	Peter McKnight,	John Lewis,
Peter Mitchell,	*Syracuse Union.*	*National Union.*
Wm. L. Ely.	Wm. L. Ely.	Wm. L. Ely.
	Ind. Democrat.	
	Peter Mitchell.	

TENTH DISTRICT.

Tammany.	*Mo. & Ind. Dem.*	*Republican.*
Geo. A. Jeremiah,	Arba K. Maynard,	Wm. A. Smalley.
People's Union.	Geo. A. Jeremiah,	*17th Ward Union.*
Wm. A. Smalley.	*Independent.*	Wm. A. Smalley.
Dem. Union Club.	Thos. A. Connor,	
Geo. A. Jeremiah,	*Syracuse Union.*	
	Geo. A. Jeremiah,	

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

Tammany.	*Mo. & Ind. Dem.*	*Republican.*
F. I. A. Boole.	Bernard Kelly.	Bernard Kelly.
Syracuse Union.	F. I. A. Boole.	*Independent.*
F. I. A. Boole.	*Tax-Payers.*	James McKenney
	F. I. A. Boole.	

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

F. & P. U. & I. D.	*Independent.*	*Republican.*
Gilbert M. Platt.	E. L. Corlies.	John D. Athwell.
Split Tammany.	*Mozart.*	*Tax-Payers.*
Henry H. Coudon.	Michael H. Dalton	John A. Weeks.
	Richard Murphy.	

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

Tammany.	*Mozart.*	*Republican.*
Terence Farley.	Terence Farley.	Charles McCarty.
Thos. McSpedon.	*People's Union.*	Geo. M. Harpel.
People's Union.	*(Marshal.)*	*In. Democrats.*
Thos. McSpedon.	E. S. Dickinson.	Thos. McSpedon.

COUNCILMANIC NOMINATIONS.

There are twenty-four Councilmen to be elected, being six out of each Senatorial District in the City. The following are the candidates in nomination:

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Tammany.	H. Bogert,	James Sandford,
Geo. A. Barney,	Morgan Jones,	James Hayes,
Morgan Jones,	Alex. McGarren,	John Healy.
Joseph Hughes,	John Healy.	*Republican.*
James Sandford,	*Mozart.*	Thos. Outwater,
James Hayes,	John Hogan,	Adolphus Borst,
John Healy.	Thos. Fitzgerald,	J. W. Hawkes,
Hotel Proprietors.	Alex. McGarren,	J. N. Gallagher,
Wm. G. Schenck,	Chas. Hagan,	Jas. W. Jager,
J. P. Huggins,	Harris Bogert,	Jos. D. Costa.
Jos. W. Hawkes,	Corn. Desmond.	*Taxpayers.*
Jos. D. Costa.	*Syracuse Union.*	Adolphus Borst.
Ind. Democrats.	John Hogan,	*Independent.*
John Hogan,	Geo. A. Barney,	Frank Duffy.
James Hayes.	Morgan Jones,	

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Tammany.	Henry A. Smith.	John H. Hookirk,
am. S. Webster,	*Mozart.*	John Ryan,
. H. Houghkirk,	Michael Cassidy,	Anthony Miller.
d. C. Malloy,	John McConnell,	*Republican.*
nthony Miller,	Ed. Costello,	Thos. G. Hall,
ichael C. Gross,	And. Mulligan,	Wm. Boeckel,
m R. Ryan.	Fred. Bepper,	Simon Hazleton,
Taxpayers.	Peter Wireck.	Henry A. Smith.
ter Wierck,	*Syr. Union Con.*	Eli Taylor,
mes G. Hall.	Sam. S. Webster,	G.F. Steinbremer.
C. Gross,	John McConnell,	*Independent.*
ed. Repper,	Fred. Repper,	John D. Murdock.
thony Miller.		

SIXTH DISTRICT.

Tammany.	Thos. Stevenson,	Geo. Griswold,
x. Shaw,	H. D. Cleaviand,	Ed. Colgate,
es O'Neil,	John C. Ham,	J. T. Johnson.
n B. Ryer,	Alex. Shaw,	*Independent.*
hur Ahmuty,	Geo. L. Cannon.	P. J. Gallagan,
es Farley,	*Syr. Un. (Lewis.)*	E. D. Brinkerhoff,
ph Smith.	A. H. Keech,	B. S. Haight.
Mozart.	J. J. Haviland,	*People's Union, (Marshall.)*
. Haviland,	Abraham Lent,	H. P. Purdy,
. Blauvelt,	Gustavus Isaacs,	C. F. Fowler,
. Van Wart,	Arthur Ahmuty,	W.F. Havemeyer,
ur Ahmuty,	Thos. Stevenson.	Geo. Briggs,
O'Brien,	*National Union.*	Don A. Cushman,
. Perrine.	James Webb,	Elbert Robinson,
Republican.	Geo. L. Cannon,	*Ind't Democrats.*
. H. Keech,	E. J. Brown,	Alex. Shaw,
. H. Gedney,	J. C. Knapp,	John B. Ryer,
. Orton,	Matthew Ellis,	J. Smith,
ge Ross,	Wm. Richardson.	H. C. Blauvelt,
. Stevenson,	*Tax-Payers.*	L. M. Van Wart,
. Lent.	Abraham Lent,	J. G. Haviland.
Un. (Austin.)	B. L. Solomon,	
kW. Ballard.	S. T. Russell,	

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Tammany.	Alex. Brandon,	*Peo. U'n, (Mars'll.)*
o M. Long,	O. Sloan Holden,	C. C. Pinckney,
Cavanagh,	Jacob M. Long,	Jonathan Trotter,
Brice,	*Syr. U'n, (Lewis.)*	Hamlin Babcock,
Curren,	J. M. Long,	Thos. Ogilvie,
Brandon,	Wm. Joyce,	John Cooper, Jr.
Joyce.	John Brice,	Michael Snyder,
'n, (Austin.)	Keyron Perkins,	*Republican.*
Oakley,	Alex. Brandon,	Jonathan Trotter,
Bingham,	John Kavanagh.	John Cooper, Jr.,
Brice,	*Mozart.*	Hamlin Babcock,
M. Long,	Wm. Harris,	Chs. C. Pinckney,
an Holden,	Fr'k McDonough,	Thos. Ogilvie,
Brandon.	Keyron Perkins,	Michael Snyder.
onal Union.	John Lyons,	*Independent.*
Oakley,	Thomas A. Dunn,	James Keane,
Bingham,	Sam. R. Kessner,	Chas. Saunders.
Brice.		

SCHOOL OFFICERS NOMINATIONS.

In each Ward there is one School Commissioner, two Trustees and one Inspector to be elected. The following are the candidates in nomination:

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

Wd	*Tammany.*	*Mozart.*	*Republican.*
1..	Jas. Woods.	Wm. Jennet.	James Woods.
2..	Wm. Maloney.	Wm. Maloney.	Wm. Maloney,
			Jas. F. Horan.
3..	Ed. B. Heath.	Ed. B. Heath.	Ira A. Libby.
4..	Peter Mead.	James Riley.	Henry G. Leask.
			Rep. and Cit.
5..	W.H. Johnson.	Thos. F. Weaver.	J. M. Tuthill.
6..	Tim. Brennan.	Richard Winne.	Tim. Brennan.
7..	B. Smith.	B. Smith.	Daniel Coger.
8..	Ed. Wainright.	Ed. Wainright.	W. W. Adams.
9..	John Nash.	A. C. Bogart.	A. C. Bogart.
10..	Daniel Slote.	Daniel Slote.	Jos. W. Lester.
11..	Samuel Acker.	R. L. Larremore.	R.L. Larremore.
12..	Chas Boice.	Chas. Boice.	A. S. Hill.
13..	J. H. Trapp.	Chas Shaffer.	Chas. Shaffer.
14..	Wm. S. Wilhelm.	W. S. Wilhelm.	John D. Myer.
15..	B.W. Blanchard.	B.W. Blanchard.	S. B. H. Vance.
16..	W. J. Haskett.	W. J. Haskett.	S. B. H. Vance.
17..	J. L. Miller	Th. McCormick.	H. A. Burr.
18..	Wm. E. Curtis.	Wm. E. Curtis.	H. A. Hurlbut.
19..	Patrick Lord.	Patrick Lord.	H. M. Herrick.
20..	James Moore.	J. Vanderpool.	J. Quackenbush.
			S. Sinclair.
21..	A. V. Stout.	A. V. Stout.	Wm. E. Dodge.
22..	N. C. Husted.	N. C. Husted.	A. H. Underhill.

SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

Wd	*Tammany.*	*Mozart.*	*Republican.*
1..	J.T.Fitzsimmons	Mich'l Sullivan,	J. Carey,
	John Casey,	Mich'l St.George,	J. Fitzsimmons.
	to fill vacancy,	to fill vacancy,	
	Anthon Meyer,	John J. Murphy,	
	Thomas Cleary.	Thomas Cleary.	
	Jas. Raymond,	Jas. Raymond,	Elias Dorlan,
	J. E. Kingsley.	J. E. Kingsley,	H. Roderman.
	J. M. Minnie,	J. M. Minnie,	
	John Suler,	John Suler,	
	(to fill vacanc's,)	(to fill vacanc's,)	
	D. Flanigan,	D. Flanigan,	
	Jas. McClusky.	Jas. McClusky.	
	James White,		
	Chas. Kelly.		
		John Moore,	
		Richard O'Neil.	*Rep. & Citizens'.*
	M. Myers,	Chas. A. Gray,	A. W. Leggatt,
	Wm. H. Burras,	Corni's Quinn.	F. R. Tillou.
	Walter Roche,	Terence Foley,	Walter Roche,
	Sam. Cantrell.	Robert Conway.	Sam. Cantrell.
	Jas. Collins,	Patr'k McGrane,	E. M. Skidmore.
	Jas. Moore.	John Pyne.	Rich'd Poillon,
	W. W. Adams,	W. W. Adams,	M. Clark,
	Wm. Cleary.	Wm. Cleary.	Jos. W.Kellogg.
	John M. Nichol,	Wm. H. Gray,	J. W. Booth,
	John. J. Dimond	H. J. West.	E. Denison.
	Wm. McCaffree,	Wm. McCaffree,	Chas. E.Kugler,
	G. Ostrander.	G. Ostrander.	Wm McGaffie.
	J. Canlan,	Chas. Perley, Jr.,	C. Perley, Jr.,
	L. O'Brien.	R. A. Barry.	R. A. Barry.
	John B. Hobley,	John B. Hobley,	
	Wm. Martin.	Wm. Martin.	
	F. Holstein,	J. H. Irwin,	B. Hutchinson,
	Francis Coan,	B. Hutchinson.	J. H. Irvin.
	Wm. J. Kane,	Wm. J. Kane,	Chas. Whitlock,
	Pat'k Quinn.	Rob't McCaffrey.	John Finzel.
			Henry Panton,
			Wm. Oothout.
	Samuel Osgood,	Samuel Osgood,	M. S. John,
	John Jackson.	John Jackson.	B. C. Wandell.
	M. Y. McCarr,	M. Y. McCarr,	
	Jno. L. Carberry.	Jno. L.Carberry.	
	John Foster,	John Foster,	John A. Foster,
	James O'Brien.	John O'Brien.	S. A. Bruce.
	Chas. H. Lyons,	Chas. H. Lyons,	W. S. Pinckney,
	John Hogan.	John Hogan.	P. Gudenrath.
	T. M. Partridge,		M. McDougal,
	John Heydecker,		Jas. L. Hastie,
	Jno. Rolszberger.		Gabr'l Van Cott,
			Dr. M. Porter.
	Jas. J. Trainor,	Jas. J. Trainor,	Jno Stephenson,
	Wm. Noyes.	Wm. C. Higgins.	E. C. Johnston.
	John Masterson,	John Masterson,	S. N. Simonson,
	Wm. Seebach.	Wm. Seebach.	David Clark.

INSPECTORS.

Wd	*Tammany.*	*Mozart.*	*Republican.*
1..	Chas. Moore.	Chas. Moore.	
2..	Elias Dorlan.	Elias Dorlan.	James Ward, to fill vacancy.
			Chas. Meyers.
3..	Geo. F. Dewland.	Geo. F. Dewland.	Nath. Higgins.
4..	Math. McGowan.	Peter J. Tully.	Math. McGowan.
			Repub. and Cit.
5..	Hy. Hopkinson.	Hy. Hopkinson.	Sam. D. Acker.
6..	H. Von Glahn.	Patk. Cullen.	H. Von Glahn.
7..	S. J. Longworth.	S. J. Longworth.	
		Geo. W. Neander.	S. Jones.
8..	J. F. Gallagher.	J. F. Gallagher.	John Dixon.
9..	A.J.Matthewson.	And. Holley.	F. Merkloe.
10..		L. F. Banes.	Steph. Lane, Jr.
11..		Seaman Johnson.	Sea'n Johnson.
12..			
13..	Peter Relyea.	O. A. Mathusins.	O. A. Mathusins.
14..	Joseph Shannon.	Wm. Reynolds.	Alex. Willsee.
15..			E. Robinson, Jr.
16..	Jacob S. Moore.	Jacob S. Moore.	Richd. Martin.
17..			Nick. Segar.
18..		G, Metcalfe.	
19..			AlfredP.Arnold.
20..	Thos. McKennie.		Wm. Ross.
21..	W. S. Yard.	W. S. Yard.	John McKennie.
21..	Ernest Starck.	Ernest Starck.	W.B. Robertson.

POLICE JUSTICE.

The citizens of the Third Police District will elect a Justice to fill the place of J. SHERMAN BROWNELL, deceased. The following candidates are in nomination:

Mozart.	*People's Union.*	*Tammany.*
R. Liv'ton Linn.	J. J. Brisley,	Wm. E. Dodge.
Citizens' and Tax-payers'.	James M. Murray.	*Republican.*
James M. Murray.	*Independent.*	John J. Shaw.
	Martin Waters.	

CONSTABLES.

There are three constables to be elected, to fill vacancies. The following are the candidates:

Ward.	*Tammany.*	*Mozart.*
1	Matthew Beime.	James Coady,
9		Pascal M. Perry.

The Police to Collect the Returns.

The following order has been issued by Mr. KENNEDY, Superintendent of Police:

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1861.

GENERAL ORDER No. 285.—General Orders Nos. 282 and 283 will be reënacted at the ensuing election to be held on Tuesday, December 3.

If either of the Sergeants who were stationed at the telegraph instrument under General Order No. 283, from the closing of the polls until the completion of the canvass, has been transferred or removed, you will report the same to the Superintendent on Saturday, the 30th inst., so that the vacancy may be filled.

You will likewise station the same patrolmen at the several polling places in your Precinct who performed that duty at the November election, reporting to the Superintendent on Saturday, the 30th inst., if either of them has been transferred or removed.

JOHN A. KENNEDY, Superintendent.
DANIEL CARPENTER, Inspector.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT METROPOLITAN POLICE,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1861.

GENERAL ORDER No. 283.—*Capt.* —, *Precinct* —:—The police telegraph instrument, after sundown on Nov. 5th inst., will be used exclusively in transmitting election returns. The only exception will be in notifying the central office of any serious disturbance requiring aid, the locality of a fire, or the detention of lost children. No communication whatever must be made between one station-house and another during the period of transmitting the election returns, unless on an order from the central office.

You will so dispose of the members of your command as to insure the transmitting of the result of the canvass of each ticket at the several election districts in your Precinct to your station-house without delay, thence to be sent immediately by election districts to the central office. The Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, Tenth and Fourteenth Precincts, will send these returns forthwith by special messenger. The remaining stations and substations will transmit by telegraph.

Direct the men who are engaged in bringing the returns of the canvass to the station house, to also bring with them the returns of the Associated Press, which you will deliver to the special messenger duly appointed to receive the same.

No question, relative to the progress of the canvass, will be answered from the Central Office, but as soon as the canvass of each ticket is completed, the result will, on alarm, be transmitted to every station-house for the information of the residents in its vicinity. Sergeant —— is specially detailed to operate the instrument at your station-house, from sundown to twelve o'clock midnight, and Sergeant ——, from twelve o'clock until the canvass is completed.

JOHN A. KENNEDY, Supt.
DANIEL CARPENTER, Inspector.

A Card from Mr. Opdyke.

The following card was refused an insertion in the *Herald*:

To the Editor of the Herald:

You are mistaken in stating that I acted as one of the Vice-Presidents of the meeting last Wednesday, at which Mr. SUMNER made his address upon the rebellion. I was not present, did not consent to be Vice-President, and was not requested to act as such, or to allow my name to be used. It was undoubtedly used by an enemy, for the purpose of doing me an injury. I am not and never have been an Abolitionist. I have no concealments in respect to my opinions. They are correctly set forth in the opening address of Judge COWLES, at the meeting of last evening, an extract from which I inclose, and which I beg you to publish with this note, as an act of justice.

Very respectfully, yours,
GEORGE OPDYKE.

SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 1, 1861.

The Mayoralty.

MR. HOTALING DECLINES IN FAVOR OF MR. OPDYKE.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Nov. 28, 1861.

To Dr. James Kennedy, President, and J. O. Johnson, Esq., Secretary of the Nominating Mayoralty Convention, held at the Girard House, Nov. 12, 1861.

GENTLEMEN AND DELEGATES OF THE CONVENTION: As you are aware, I was unanimously nominated by your Convention for the office of Mayor of the City of New-York, and that I then made a conditional acceptance of that nomination, predicated on the appointment of a Conference Committee of one person from each Ward, to confer with other political organizations or conventions. Your convention was composed of three delegates from each and every Ward of this City, who represented the Republican, the Democratic, the National Union, and the old Whig Parties, which I supposed fairly represented the political interests of our City, and therefore I was induced to accept your nomination, as your action was accompanied by the recommendation of about two thousand signatures of the most influential citizens of New-York, among whom are the names of such men as Hon. James Harper, Wm. B. Crosly, A. M. Bininger, Dr. James Kennedy, Oliver H. Jones, Geo. C. Satterlee, Henry Weston, Maltby G. Lane, Ranson Beeman, Lyman Denison, John H. Talman, Geo. P. Rodgers, Jacob Cram, &c. &c., whose influences thus combined I then supposed commanded my compliance with such plainly expressed wishes. But circumstances having transpired so as to render it doubtful who is to be the next Mayor of this City, and feeling, as I now do, and ever have felt, that it is impolitic to run a number of candidates for the same office, when important public interests are at stake, and the welfare and union of our country is imperiled, it therefore behooves me to consider my position, and yield any selfish preference for the sake of united political action for the *public good*.

I do therefore desire to decline your nomination, and withdraw my name from the present mayoralty canvass. In consideration of the great importance which now seems to rest upon me, so to act as best to promote the interests of our City in its inseparable connection with our country, and to throw whatever influence I may be able to exert in favor of the most wholesome measures for the public interests, I do most particularly request that you gentlemen will permit me to decline in favor of Hon. GEORGE OPDYKE, who has been most favorably nominated for that high office, and to promote whose election I have, after matured deliberation, concluded to give my most *earnest and hearty support.*

Yours, truly,
SAMUEL HOTALING.

P. S.—I will merely remark in this connection, that the *disloyal, Anti-Union* sentiments which were (as reported) expressed by Mayor WOOD at a public meeting in the Bowery last evening, are at open war, in my judgment, with our whole Government—City and State and National—and do most deservedly merit the condemnation of all our law-abiding citizens who prefer peaceable government to lawless anarchy and fearful bloodshed. *Look to it, ye tax-paying working-men of New-York, that you do not aid* in the reëlection of the man who now unequivocally seems to show most plainly the open hand of the defiant *usurper*.

S. H.

Third Ward School Officers.

The following independent ticket for School Officers of the Third Ward has been put in nomination, and deserves a hearty support from all who take an interest in our Free School system:

For School Commissioner—Ira A. Libby.
For Inspector—Nathaniel Huggins.
For Trustees—Samuel N. Lecomte, John Suhr.
To fill Vacancies—Joseph H. White, James McCluskey.

An Election Sermon.

THE VIEWS OF REV. MR. MATTISON AS TO THE REQUISITE QUALIFICATIONS FOR THE MAYORALTY.

Prof. MATTISON, at St. John's Chapel, in Forty-first-street, last evening preached an election sermon, having special reference to the Mayoralty contest now pending in this City. His remarks were based upon a speech made by Mayor WOOD at Volks Garten, on Thursday last, in which His Honor took occasion to complain of the Legislature for controlling the morality of the City, and the observance of the Sabbath. The manner in which the Mayor promised to give "the largest liberty" should he be elected, and held out inducements for the liquor-dealers, Sabbath-breakers and law-breakers, to support him, was held up for the execration of Christian men. Prof. MATTISON drew from the Scriptures a picture of the proper qualifications for a ruler of a great City like this, showing that he should be just, honest, truthful, God-fearing and law-abiding. He furthermore claimed that, in this crisis, our Mayor should be patriotic and true to the North, and be willing that slavery, the cause of all our troubles, should, if necessary to the preservation of the Union, be eradicated. In this connection he read a proclamation made by Mayor WOOD in April, 1855, in which Mr. WOOD commended the Temperance laws, and spoke of the blessings of peaceful, quiet Sabbaths. The Volks Garten speech was then contrasted with this picture of a model Mayor, showing how that the orator of Volks Garten lacked every one of the Scriptural qualifications for a ruler. In explanation of, though not in apology for his sermon, Prof. MATTISON stated that he had never belonged to a political party, and had no personal acquaintance with any of the candidates, and had no motive to decry anyone. He called attention to the subject only, in defence of the best interests of morality and religion, thus publicly assailed.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

First Session, Dec. 2, 1861.

[R stands for Republican; O for Opposition; and U for those elected without distinction of party.] The States of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee and Texas are not represented, except that ANDREW JOHNSON, from Tennessee, holds his seat in the Senate. Virginia is represented in part.

THE SENATE.

President........HANNIBAL HAMLIN, of Maine.
Clerk........JOHN W. FORNEY, of Pennsylvania.

		Term Expires.
CONNECTICUT.		
James Dixon	R	1863
Lafayette S. Foster	R	1867
CALIFORNIA.		
Milton S. Latham	O	1863
Jas. A. McDougall	O	1867
DELAWARE.		
James A. Bayard	O	1863
Willard Saulsbury	O	1865
INDIANA.		
Jesse D. Bright	O	1863
Henry S. Lane	R	1867
ILLINOIS.		
O. H. Browning	R	1865
Lyman Trumbull	R	1867
IOWA.		
James W. Grimes	R	1865
James Harlan	R	1867
KENTUCKY.		
Lazarus W. Powell	O	1865
Vacancy		1867
KANSAS.		
Sam'l C. Pomeroy	R	—
James H. Lane	R	—
MAINE.		
Lott M. Morrill	R	1863
W. Pitt Fessenden	R	1865
MASSACHUSETTS.		
Charles Sumner	R	1863
Henry Wilson	R	1865
MARYLAND.		
Anthony Kennedy	O	1865
James A. Pearce	O	1867
MICHIGAN.		
Zach. Chandler	R	1863
Vacancy		1865
MINNESOTA.		
Henry M. Rice	O	1863
Mor. S. Wilkinson	R	1867

		Term Expires.
MISSOURI.		
Trusten Polk	O	1863
Waldo H. Johnson	O	1867
NEW-HAMPSHIRE.		
John P. Hale	R	1865
Daniel R. Clark	R	1867
NEW-YORK.		
Preston King	R	1863
Ira Harris	R	1867
NEW-JERSEY.		
John R. Thompson	O	1863
John C. Ten Eyck	R	1865
OHIO.		
Benjamin F. Wade	R	1865
John Sherman	R	1867
OREGON.		
Benjamin Stark	O	1865
George W. Nesmith	O	1867
PENNSYLVANIA.		
David Wilmot	R	1863
Edgar Cowan	R	1867
RHODE ISLAND.		
James F. Simmons	R	1863
Henry B. Anthony	R	1865
TENNESSEE.		
Andrew Johnson	U	1863
Vacancy (seceded)		1865
VERMONT.		
Solomon Foot	R	1863
Jacob Collamer	R	1867
VIRGINIA.		
Waitman T. Willey	U	1863
John S. Carlile	U	1865
WISCONSIN.		
James R. Doolittle	R	1863
Timothy O. Howe	R	1867

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker........GALUSHA A. GROW, of Pennsylvania.
Clerk........EMERSON ETHERIDGE, of Tennessee.

Dis.	Names.	Politics.
	CONNECTICUT.	
1	Dwight Loomis	R
2	James A. English	O
3	Alfred E. Burnham	R
4	George C. Woodruff	O
	CALIFORNIA.	
1	T. J. Phelps	R
2	A. A. Sargent	R
	DELAWARE.	
	George P. Fisher	O
	ILLINOIS.	
1	E. B. Washburne	R
2	Isaac N. Arnold	R
3	Owen Lovejoy	R
4	Wm. Kellogg	R
5	W. A. Richardson	O
6	Vacancy.	
7	Jas. C. Robinson	O
8	Philip B. Fouke	O
9	John A. Logan	O
	INDIANA.	
1	John Law	O
2	James A. Cravens	O
3	Wm. M. Dunn	R
4	Wm. S. Holman	O
5	George W. Julian	R
6	Albert G. Porter	R
7	D. W. Voorhies	O
8	Albert S. White	R
9	Schuyler Colfax	R
10	Wm. Mitchell	R
11	John P. C. Shanks	R
	IOWA.	
1	Joseph F. Wilson	R
2	Wm. Vandever	R
	KENTUCKY.	
1	H. C. Burnett	Secesh.
2	J. S. Jackson	U
3	Henry Grider	U
4	Aaron Harding	U
5	C. A. Wickliffe	U
6	Geo. W. Dunlap	U
7	Robt. Mallory	U
8	J. J. Crittenden	U
9	W. H. Wasworth	U
10	J. W. Menzies	U
	KANSAS.	
	Martin F. Conway	R
	MAINE.	
1	John N. Goodwin	R
2	Charles W. Walton	R
3	S. C. Fessenden	R
4	Anson P. Morrill	R
5	John A. Rice	R
6	Frederick A. Pike	R
	MARYLAND.	
1	John W. Crisfield	U
2	Ed. H. Webster	U
3	C. L. L. Leary	U
4	Henry May	O
5	Francis Thomas	U
6	Charles B. Calvert	U
	MASSACHUSETTS.	
1	Thomas D. Eliot	R
2	James Buffington	R
3	A. F. Thomas	U
4	Alex. H. Rice	R
5	Samuel Hooper	R
6	John B. Alley	R
7	Daniel W. Gooch	R
8	Charles R. Train	R
9	Goldsmith F. Bailey	R
10	Charles Delano	R
11	Henry L. Dawes	R
	MICHIGAN.	
1	B. F. Granger	R
2	Fernando C. Beaman	R
3	Francis W. Kellogg	R
4	R. E. Trowbridge	R
	MINNESOTA.	
1	Cyrus Aldrich	R
2	Wm. Windon	R
	MISSOURI.	
1	F. P. Blair, Jr.	R
2	James A. Rollins	O
3	Vacancy,	
4	Elijah H. Norton	O
5	John W. Reed	O
6	John S. Phelps	O
7	John W. Noel	O
	NEW-JERSEY.	
1	John T. Nixon	R
2	J. L. N. Stratton	R
3	Wm. G Steele	O
4	George T. Cobb	O
5	Nehemiah Perry	O
	NEW-HAMPSHIRE.	
1	Gilman Marston	R
2	Edward H. Rollins	R
3	Thomas M. Edwards	R

Dis.	Names.	Politics.
	NEW-YORK.	
1	Edward H. Smith	O
2	Moses F. Odell	O
3	Benjamin Wood	O
4	Jas. E. Kerrigan	O
5	Wm. Wall	R
6	Fred. A. Conklin	R
7	Elijah Ward	O
8	Isaac S. Delaplaine	O
9	Edward Haight	O
10	C. H. Van Wyck	R
11	John D. Steele	O
12	Stephen Baker	R
13	Abraham B. Olin	R
14	Erastus Corning	O
15	James B. McKean	R
16	Wm. A. Wheeler	R
17	S. N. Sherman	R
18	Chauncey Vibbard	O
19	Richard Franchot	R
20	Roscoe L. Conkling	R
21	R. Holland Duell	R
22	Wm. E. Lansing	R
23	Ambrose W. Clark	R
24	Chas. B. Sedgwick	R
25	Theo. M. Pomeroy	R
26	J. P. Chamberlain	R
27	Alexander S. Diven	R
28	R. B. Van Valkenb'g	R
29	Alfred Ely	R
30	Augustus Frank	R
31	Burt Van Horn	R
32	E. G. Spaulding	R
33	Reuben E. Fenton	R
	OHIO.	
1	Geo. H. Pendleton	O
2	John A. Gurley	R
3	C. L. Valiandigham	O
4	Wm. Allen	O
5	James M. Ashby	R*
6	Chilton A. White	O
7	Richard Harrison	U
8	Sam'l Shellabarger	R
9	Warren P. Noble	O
10	Carey A. Trimble	R
11	Val e B. Horton	R
12	Samuel S. Cox	O
13	Samuel T. Worcester	R
14	Harrison G. Blake	R
15	George Nugent	O
16	Wm. P. Cutler*	R
17	James R. Morris	O
18	Sidney Edgarton	R
19	Albert G. Riddle	R
20	John Hutchins	R
21	John A. Bingham	R
	*Contested.	
	OREGON.	
	A. J. Thayer	R
	PENNSYLVANIA.	
1	Wm. H. Lehman	O
2	Chap. J. Biddle	O
3	John P. Verree*	R
4	Wm. D. Kelley	R
5	W. Morris Davis	R
6	John Hickman	R
7	Thomas B. Cooper	O
8	Henry E. Ancona	O
9	Thaddeus Stevens	R
10	John W. Killinger	R
11	James H. Campbell	R
12	H. B. Wright	U
13	Philip Johnson	O
14	Galusha A. Grow	R
15	James T. Hale	R
16	Joseph Bailey	O
17	Edw. McPherson	R
18	S. Steele Blair	R
19	John Covode	R
20	Joseph Lazear	O
21	James K. Morehead	R
22	Robert McKnight	R
23	John W. Wallace	R
24	John Patton	R
25	Elijah Babbitt	R
	*Contested.	
	RHODE ISLAND.	
1	Wm. P. Sheffield	O
2	George H. Brown	O
	VIRGINIA.	
1	Joseph Segur	U
10	Wm. G. Brown	U
11	J. B. Blair	U
	VERMONT.	
1	Ezekiel P. Walton	R
2	Austin S. Morrill	R
3	Portus Baxter	R
	WISCONSIN.	
1	John F. Potter	R
2	Luther Hanchett	R
3	A. Scott Sloan	R

TERRITORIAL DELEGATES.

NEBRASKA.	NEW-MEXICO.
Samuel G. Dailey.	John S. Watts.
WASHINGTON.	COLORADO.
Colonel Wallace.	H. P. Bennett.
DACOTAH.	NEVADA.
John B. Todd.	John Cradlebaugh.

Speech of Gen. Lane in Boston.

Gen. LANE, the Kansas Senator and soldier, delivered a speech (already referred to by telegraph) in Tremont Temple, Boston, in the forenoon of Saturday. He was received with tremendous cheers. He said that he felt embarrassed at addressing the assemblage before him. When he set out in life, his mother said there was nothing to prevent his success in life but his unconquerable modesty. He thought he had got bravely over that, but still he was embarrassed where he now found himself.

Born in a Slave State, and nursed by a slave, he had now got rid of what reverence he ever had for Slavery. My memory runneth not to the time when Slavery did not threaten the Union. When ballot-boxes were stuffed, and it was attempted to force a Constitution on a free people; when he saw the officers of the Government trying to overthrow the Government, and even the President used his power for its destruction, can you reverence Slavery? You all desire to have this rebellion crushed out, and an honorable peace, but he is a coward who would wish this war ended, with the knowledge that our children would have to fight it over again.

He would ask, how many American soldiers are you willing to kill to preserve Slavery? ["Not one!"] We are fighting to avoid bloodshed as far as possible, and to bring the contest to an end as soon as possible. I do not deem it dishonorable to look around and see if there is not a bruise of which we may take advantage.

To illustrate his position, the General said he would deduce a homely illustration. While he was in school he belonged to a fighting class, and had made his way next to head, where was a big fellow named JOE DARRAGH. It was none of your hitting-above-the-belt games in those days, but regular scratching and gouging.

DARRAH maintained his supremacy, until one day he went in bathing, and received a severe bruise below the knee. On Friday, LANE waited for his antagonist, and was shown the exact location of the bruise. The next day, the two champions went at it again, and the fight continued, until LANE planted a well-directed kick against the bruised part of DARRAH's leg, when the latter bellowed like a calf, and cried "Enough."

The rebellion had a sorer spot than there was in JOE DARRAH's leg, and a blow properly directed would soon effectually destroy it. At Beaufort, if the proper policy had been pursued in regard to the slaves, there would have been a howl in rebeldom before this time. And so in Missouri.

You ask, would not that be cruel? I say if we are to carry on this war to kill our own people instead of the rebels, let us stop now. If it be inhuman, they have the means to prevent it. Let them return to their allegiance, and they shall be kindly received. But, if the war is to continue, we will use all the means in our power to conquer them. This war shall never close while the shackles remain upon one slave.

Here the speaker detailed a humorous incident, showing how the slave-owners cling to their human property. A lady, large, fat and forty, had two sons in the secession ranks. She also had two slaves, which had escaped from her clutches. This woman came to the General's quarters to look after her property. She was informed that the slaves were beyond her reach, and that LANE was in pursuit of her two sons, and he should hang them if he caught them. "Whatever you do with my sons," blubbered the woman, "be sure and return my niggers." [Laughter.] LANE said he did not promise to do any such thing, as he disengaged himself from her embrace.

Gen. HALLECK says we can't admit fugitives in our lines, for they will betray us. That's a lie! All my experience contradicts it. I have had five hundred slaves in my camp, with but twelve hundred men, and we received more valuable information from the slaves than from any other sources. They would die a thousand deaths rather than betray one secret that would tend to the injury of their liberators.

If the rebellion is to be crushed out it must be by crushing out the cause of the rebellion. Last week the Indians in the Confederate army took three of my men, riddled them with balls, and hung them after they were dead. What should be done with these Indians? [A voice—"Swear them in and let them go!"] He defended the Kansas Brigade. He had been with them three months, and had never seen a man intoxicated, and if they were "Jayhawkers," it was for the Government. It was said that LANE's Brigade had been plundering our friends. I demanded an investigation. Let them make it good. They will find thousands of sacks of salt and provisions taken from rebels and distributed to the loyal families.

In regard to the statement that the brigade had appropriated women and children's clothes, he observed that the number of slave women and children took it into their heads, in a certain instance, to be free, and they furnished themselves with a portion of the clothing of their former owners. All the Kansas troops did was to see that the whites did not deprive the blacks of all the clothing which had thus come into their possession.

He would oppose bowie-knife to bowie-knife, Indian to Indian, "nigger" to "nigger," and Freedom to Slavery. They have written Slavery upon every banner; let "Freedom to all" be written on ours. [Applause.] If we cannot adopt this plan, then furnish a substitute equally powerful for closing the war. Our present policy will drag the war along for years. You cannot with the same army crush out treason and preserve Slavery. That would require two armies, and the Slavery-preserving army would have to be very careful how it struck, as the institution was a very delicate organization, and could not stand war. In Missouri, the policy that had been pursued had enabled the disloyal masters to use their slaves against the Government. If we were fighting the war to whip the South, let us make use of all the means that are placed in our power.

The speaker concluded by remarking that the war could only be made a short contest by striking at Slavery. Meet the issue tendered by the South fairly. Place the word "Freedom" on your banners, and the spirit of the old Crusaders will animate your armies, firmness and steadiness will be imparted to the troops, and victory gained, and a permanent peace secured.

AMUSEMENTS.

Mr. WALLACK announces that the new comedy, called the "Magic Marriage," is the production of Mr. CHARLES GAYLOR, a gentleman well known to the public as the most successful of our cotemporaneous dramatists. We are glad that Mr. GAYLOR has trimmed his wings for a higher flight than any he has yet essayed, and still more glad that his success is unequivocal. The play will, of course, be repeated until further notice. It attracted overflowing houses during the past week.

At the Winter Garden, Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS enter upon the third week of their highly successful engagement, and will offer to their patrons to-night a new burlesque called "Secesh," written by Mr. MORFORD, and said to abound in songs, dances and dashes at the times. Two other attractive pieces will also be played. At Laura Keene's Theatre there is nothing new to record. The "Seven Sons" are likely to remain on the bills for months to come. At Barnum's Museum a new drama called the "Earl's Daughter," will be produced in the evening, and in the afternoon the "Harvest Home" will be played. At the Bowery Theatre, Mr. EATON STONE has been reëngaged, and Herr CLINE appears for the last time but two—taking his benefit on Wednesday.

The HANLON BROTHERS—who have leased the Academy of Music from Monday next, the 9th inst.—gave an exhibition of their skill on Wednesday last at the Williamsburgh Riding Academy. We have not yet been informed as to the nature of the entertainment they propose to offer to the public, and can hardly be expected to guess it from the absurd title they have bestowed upon the same. Still as Philological ground and lofty tumbling is in fashion just now, Zampillacrostation may become the rage. The special feat which Mr. WILLIAM HANLON will perform is certainly a most remarkable exhibition of skilled daring. It is accomplished on three swings, placed at a considerable distance apart, and a sufficient but not sickening elevation. The swings are put in motion, and the gymnast leaps from one to the other, turning summersaults in mid-air, and in the moment of being hurled from one swing to the next. Mr. HANLON performs this astounding act with so much graceful ease that its danger, although obvious, is forgotten in the thrill of excitement at his skill. This, we presume, is Zampillaerostation; but as the performer cannot remain in the air for an entire evening, we fancy there will be other entertainments.

Mr. SOTHERN has made a decided success in London, and is much lauded as an original actor of caricature. The "American Cousin," as a literary production, is condemned, root and branch.

The "Whaling Voyage," at Hope Chapel; the "Unceasing Wonders," at the Anatomical Museum, and the Minstrel Band (HOOLEY's) at Stuyvesant Institute, continue to divide a good share of patronage.

Mr. FREDERICK MOLLENHAUER gave a grand musical and literary *Soirée* on Friday evening, at Dodworth's Saloon—apparently for the purpose of tuning his violin and offending the ears of his audience. Mr. SCHREIBER and Mrs. ANDERSON (soprano) were the auxiliaries, and partly redeemed a dreary programme. The brothers MOLLENHAUER, we may add, played one of their duos in a remarkably spirited manner, and Prof. ROUSSELL recited an interminable piece, by VICTOR HUGO, in a mild and inoffensive way, but with excellent perception of the poem's interior meanings.

Mr. ERNEST PERRING, the composer, singer and pianist, who so lately was attached to the operatic corps of the Academy of Music, has accepted the post of organist to the First Dutch Church of Poughkeepsie.

Messrs. MASON and THOMAS will give their second classical concert to-morrow evening, at Dodworth's Hall. The programme is as follows: 1. Quartette in G major, by HAYDN. 2. Romanzen for pianoforte, by SCHUMANN. 3. Trio in B flat minor, by VOLKMANN. 4. Quartette in E minor, by BEETHOVEN. The executants are Messrs. THOMAS, MOSENTHAL, MATSKA and BERGNER, with Mr. WM. MASON at the piano.

M. R. J. DE CORDOVA will deliver a new lecture entitled "Fairy-Land and the Fairies," in the church in Twelfth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, on Wednesday next, the 4th inst. The entertainment is for the benefit of the Orphan House.

The Alleghanians will give their pleasing entertainment in Williamsburgh to-night, and Tuesday evening.

Arrivals in the City.

Capt. Wilkes, U. S. N., our most active interpreter of international law; Judge Hall and lady, of Buffalo; Lieut. Quackenbush, U. S. N.; J. M. Young and A. H. Stevens, of Canada; G. W. Farnum, of Chicago; M. Czyowski and two daughters, of Canada; Mr. Chancellor Walworth, of New-York; Capt. Ludington, U. S. A.; L. O. Woodruff and Mr. Babcock and lady, of Buffalo, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Gen. Jim Lane, family and Staff, arrived yesterday morning, and occupied apartments at the Metropolitan Hotel, leaving at 6 P. M. for Washington. Col. Kirby, of California; Benj. F. Cavanagh, of the U. S. N.; Capt. J. G. Brown and lady, of Washington; E. C. Kennedy, of California; Lieut. S. T. Cushing, of the U. S. A.; Geo. Lovejoy and family of Mass., and E. M. Grover, of Chicago, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Brig.-Gen. S. Williams, of the U. S. A.; Cornelius Walford, of England; A. Y. Reynolds, of Montreal; W. J. Anderson and G. W. Wicks, of Louisville, Ky., and H. L. Lansing, of Buffalo, are at the Brevort House.

Ex-Gov. Gardner, of Massachusetts; J. D. Thompson, of Louisville; Chas. Hill and lady, of Boston; J. C. Masters, of Pennsylvania; Col. Ward H. Lamon and family, from Washington; N. J. Emmons, of Milwaukee; H. Hogan and lady, of Montreal, and Chas. O. Rogers and lady and C. W. Badger and lady, of Boston, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Col. C. W. Nichols, of the U. S. A.; John Ferguson, of the navy; Col. Bartlett, Maj. Thornton and Lieut. Marshall, of the army; Lieut. T. R. Shattuck, of the U. S. Signal Corps; P. G. Watmorgh, of the navy; Col. Everett, from Washington; A. P. Morrell, of Maine, and J. Holbrook, of Connecticut, are at the Astor House.

Capt. Haworth, of England; Wm. Stuart, of England; José Félipe Alfonso and Juan B. Foriade, of Havana; J. LeCoeq, of Rio de Janeiro, and H. L. Gansevoort, of the army, are at the Everett House. Judge Hitchcock, late of Mobile, and J. De Russy and S. C. Thorne, of the U. S. A., are at the New-York Hotel.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

AN OLD GAME SUCCESSFULLY PLAYED.—Mr. JOSEPH H. FULTON, a drover, hailing from the interior of the State, yesterday related a little of his experience in the City with a class of men familiarly known as "pocket-book droppers." The complaint, as taken before the Justice at the Tombs, states in substance that about two weeks since, as Mr. FULTON was passing along one of the streets in the City, he felt something suddenly strike against one of his feet. Upon looking down he saw a well-filled pocket-book upon the walk. At that instant two men approached him, and one of them remarked that he had dropped his wallet. FULTON felt for his money and found it safe in his pocket. The swindler then went on with the same old story—that the money had been lost by some one who would offer a large reward for its return, that they were strangers in the City, just leaving for home, &c. The pocket-book in the meantime was examined, and found to contain four double eagles, six one hundred-dollar bills and quite a number of a smaller denomination. They ended by proposing that Mr. FULTON should give them $100, and he might keep the pocket-book and obtain the reward. After some hesitation, he gave them $40; and the two strangers, being in haste to reach the cars, suddenly left. Mr. FULTON found great difficulty in opening his prize after their departure, but at last, when he succeeded in getting at the contents, he found them composed entirely of pieces of old newspaper. Since that time he has been on the watch for the swindlers, and yesterday he succeeded in causing the arrest of one of them. His name is ROBERT KNEELAND alias "Frenchy," and is well known to the Police. Justice BRENNAN committed him for examination.

CORONER'S INQUESTS—A MAN FATALLY INJURED IN AN AFFRAY.—Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest yesterday at the Twenty-seventh Precinct Station-house, upon the body of PATRICK HOGAN, who died from injuries received on Thanksgiving day at No. 41 West-street. Some persons were conducting a show at the latter place, for admission to which they charged 10 cents. Several men, in an intoxicated condition, the deceased among the number, came there and demanded admittance without paying the stipulated price. They were refused. This exasperated them, and loud words ensued. In the affray weapons of various kinds were brought into use. One of the proprietors of the establishment, named JOHN WOLFINGTON, struck deceased on the head with a poker. The fight then became general between the showmen on one side and deceased and his friends on the other. RICHARD BAKER finally seized a shovel, and struck deceased a powerful blow on the head, which rendered him insensible. BAKER immediately fled, and has not yet been arrested. The First Ward Police came just as deceased was struck the last time, and WOLFINGTON was taken into custody. The officers had to exhibit their revolvers to the excited mob to prevent the prisoner from being murdered on the way to the Station-house. The injured man was taken to his residence, No. 12½ Washington-street, where he expired in a few hours. The jury rendered a verdict, "That deceased came to his death by compression of the brain, from a fracture of the skull from violence at the hands of RICHARD BAKER." A portion of the jury considered that JOHN WOLFINGTON was an accessory to the deed. Deceased was a native of Ireland, twenty-six years of age.

FOUND DROWNED.—The same Coroner held an inquest, yesterday, upon the body of ELLEN HYDE, aged twenty-two years, which was found floating in the water at Pier No. 14, North River, by some hands on board of a schooner. Deceased was a native of Easton, Penn. For the last two years she had led a dissolute life.

FIRE IN A CHEMICAL LABORATORY.—At 6:10 o'clock last evening a fire occurred in the chemical laboratory of L. M. DORNBACH, on the second floor of No. 244 Canal-street. Damage $50; no insurance. The first floor was occupied by Mr. GUNNING as a scroll-sawing and carving shop, which was damaged by water to the extent of $50; fully insured.

Gen. Fremont.

Yesterday passed very quietly at the Astor House, Gen. FREMONT and his family spending most of their time in their apartments. A few calls were made, however, by old friends and acquaintances of the family and the military staff. Hon. ANSON P. MORRILL, Ex-Governor of Maine, paid his respects, and remained for some time in the hotel.

In the morning, Gen. and Mrs. FREMONT, accompanied by Capts. HOWARD and TRACY and Lieuts. RAYMOND and HALLOWELL, attended service at 11 o'clock, at the Plymouth Church, Brooklyn.

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER selected for his text a portion of the 20th chapter of St. Matthew, commencing with the 17th, and terminating with the 29th verse, inclusively.

The reverend gentleman in his sermon gave particular emphasis to the 27th and 28th verses, viz: "And whosoever will be chief among you, let him be your servant; even as the Son of Man came not to be ministered unto, but to minister, and to give his life a ransom for many."

The discourse bore directly upon the present condition of our National affairs, but contained no immediate allusion to the distinguished stranger, who was the observed of all observers, among one of the most crowded congregations that ever assembled in the Church.

As Gen. FREMONT and family drove away, at the conclusion of the services, an immense crowd lined the adjacent streets.

The General will remain in this City for two or three days longer, although orders from Washington may summon him hence at any moment.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

ROWDY BOYS—WHERE ARE THE POLICE?—The residents of Tiffany-place, between Harrison and Degraw streets, are much annoyed and their lives put in jeopardy by a crowd of young ruffians who daily congregate there, and fight Bull Run battles with stones. On Saturday last, one of the boys was seriously and, it is thought, fatally injured by one of the missiles. Even on Sunday, they amused themselves in the same manner, and that, too, in the face and eyes of two policemen, who paid no attention to them. Will Captain HOLBROOK see that the men detailed by him do their duty?

FIRE—ARREST FOR ARSON.—At about 9½ o'clock Saturday night a fire was discovered in the upper part of the house No. 1 Willow-street. The fire was speedily extinguished, and before much damage had been done to the premises. As the house was unoccupied the fire was evidently the work of an incendiary. ELIZABETH LEONARD was arrested by Officer POWERS, of the First Precinct, on suspicion of having fired the premises.

BURGLAR ARRESTED.—As Officer HOUSEWORTH, of the Fifth Precinct Police, was on his beat Saturday night, he discovered an intruder in the coal office of GEORGE E. HOTT, corner of Rush-street and Kent avenue, in the person of EDWARD WILLIAMS, who had forced his way into the place evidently for the purpose of stealing something. WILLIAMS will be examined to-day before Justice WALTERS.

THE BROOKLYN RIFLES.—This regiment, numbered Eighty-seven, of the State Volunteers, commanded by Colonel STEPHEN A. DODGE, and quartered at the Palace Garden, New-York, will reach this city Monday morning, and form on Remsen-street at 11 o'clock, where the city authorities will present the corps with a stand of colors. This regiment is mainly composed of residents of Brooklyn.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—The Police say that scarcely a night passes but what some person is robbed in the City Park near the Navy-yard. On Friday night, about 11 o'clock, a citizen who was crossing the Park on his way home, was attacked by a gang of ruffians and robbed of $12.

New-Jersey.

FIRES—AN INHUMAN ACT.—Yesterday morning, between 12 and 1 o'clock, a fire was discovered in a tenement four-story building, in Essex-street, Jersey City, owned by Mr. BENJAMIN O. EDGE, and occupied by some thirty or forty families. Officers CALLAHAN and HARNEY, who were the first persons present, found that a quantity of cotton waste, saturated with oil and turpentine, had been set on fire near the foot of the main stairway, and in a few moments more the egress of the inmates would have been entirely cut off. As it was, men, women and children rushed into the street with only their night clothing. The fire was extinguished with but slight damage....About 4 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, a fire occurred in the Jersey City Glass-house. The loss sustained was about $250.

Markets by Telegraph.

OSWEGO, Saturday, Nov. 30.

FLOUR unchanged, but in moderate demand for the interior and Eastern trade. WHEAT quiet and generally held above the views of buyers; sales last night, 1,800 bushels Red State, at $1 08; 2,500 bushels Red Winter Ohio, at $1 15; and 1,200 bushels Ohio, at $1 21. CORN unchanged; sales, 7,200 bushels Ohio, at 46c. Other grains quiet. *Lake Imports*—650 bbls. Flour; 94,000 bushels Wheat. *Canal Exports*—5,800 bushels Corn; 7,400 bushels Peas.

ALBANY, Saturday, Nov. 30.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT—No sales. RYE—Sales 2,400 bushels at 84½c. for 56 pounds. CORN—No sales of moment. OATS—Sales at 43½c. for car lots, afloat. BARLEY—Nothing afloat; unsold in store 3,000 bushels State four-rowed at 70c.; 3,500 bushels do. at the Central Railroad at 65c., and 7,500 bushels Canada West, in store, at 80c. HOPS—Sales 30 bales prime Otsegos at 19c.@20c. WHISKY steady at 19½c.: sales 100 bbls. Received by Central Railroad for New-York, 1,361 boxes Cheese, 25 bbls. and 636 bags Wheat, 6,204 bbls. Flour, 300 bbls. Highwines. For Boston, 7,095 bbls. Flour, 250 bbls. Highwines. Shipped by tows to New-York, Nov. 29, [illegible] bushels Corn, [illegible] bushels Rye, [illegible] bushels Wheat, [illegible] bushels Oats, 26,000 bushels Peas, [illegible] bushels Barley.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Nov. 30.

FLOUR dull and heavy. WHEAT firm, at 70c.@70½c. for No. 1, 65c.@[illegible]c. for No. 2, in store. CORN declined ½c. Receipts, 6,700 bbls. Flour, [illegible] bushels Wheat, 35,000 bushels Corn. No shipments. Exchange unchanged.

[Advertisement.]

TO THE PUBLIC.

CAUTION.

In view of the character of the opposition to me, and of the information which I have received of the movements contemplated to prejudice me by handbills and advertisements, to appear on the eve of the election, too late for contradiction, I deem it my duty to caution the public against giving credence to any handbill announcing my withdrawal from the canvass, as I understand that such a handbill is already printed by one of my opponents. I will be a candidate before the people until the closing of the polls on Tuesday next, and I am gratified in saying to my friends that my election is now beyond question or dispute.

DECEMBER 1, 1861. C. GODFREY GUNTHER.

[Advertisement.]

"CENTRAL PARK SKATE EMPORIUM."—Skates of all kinds, from 25 cents to $25. Everything in the skating line (except ponds) to suit everybody. CONOVER & WALKER, Hardware Dealers, No. 474 Broadway, between Grand and Broome streets.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 7 05 | Sun sets.... 4 34 | Moon sets.... 3 10
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 8 57 | Gov. Island. 9 48 | Hell Gate.... 10 59

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Dec. 1.

Arrived.

Steamer Delaware, Ashmore, Trenton, with mdse. to Wm. Jenkins.

Steamer Petrel, Young, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship Wm. Miles, (Br., of Bristol, Eng.,) Sands, Cardiff; left Lundy Island Oct. 4, with coal to Howland & Aspinwall. No date, lat. 40 3, lon. 60 46, saw an abandoned wreck, with lower masts standing and rigging stripped.

Ship Canvas Back, Clarke, Canton July 20, Anjier Aug. 26, with teas, &c., to Wilmerding & Co. Had heavy weather since the 13th inst.

Ship Roger A. Hiern, Stewart, Liverpool Oct. 26, with mdse. to J. & N. Smith & Co. Experienced heavy weather; was 14 ds. west of the Banks. Nov. 14, lat. 44, lon. 40, fell in with the French brig Lucy, of Bordeaux, from Sierra Leone, for Marseilles, with loss of rudder, boats and bulwarks, and four feet of water in the hold. Took off the Captain, mate and 6 men. There being a heavy sea on, they saved nothing but what they stood in.

Ship Allezanan, Barstow, Valencia and Gibraltar Nov. 1, in ballast to Nesmith & Sons. Nov. 19, on the southern edge of the Banks exchanged signals with American ship Lucinda, steering E.; 25th, lat. 40 25, lon. 66 20, passed a wreck with no spars, but the two lower masts standing, apparently full of water and abandoned. The A. was 6 ds. off Nantucket with strong westerly gale.

Ship Marathon, Doyle, Liverpool Oct. 16, with coal to Brooklyn Gas Company; vessel to C. Tyler. When 22 ds. out was in lon. 60, when she encountered a heavy gale from N. W. for 60 hours, and was driven to lat. 36. Since then had heavy gales from N. to W. Lost [illegible]. 28th inst., off Nantucket, passed the masts of a schr. apparently not long in the water.

Ship Alhambra, (of Boston,) Dunbar, Genoa, 45 ds., with salt to Master. 28th, on the edge of the Gulf Stream, passed the wreck of a vessel with only the two lower masts standing.

Schr. G. B. C., (of Cornwallis, N. S.,) Hamilton, Port-au-Platt 21 ds., with mahogany and tobacco to D. R. De Wolff. Experienced heavy N. W. gales most of the passage.

Ship Plantagenet, (Br., of Liverpool,) Johnson, Liverpool 42 ds., with salt to Gordon, Bruce & McAuliff. Had heavy weather.

Ship Ruthven, (of Boston,) Williams, Liverpool 47 ds., with salt to order.

Ship Delphine, (Pruss.,) Rentel, Sligo 23 ds., in ballast to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark Indian Belle, Chenney, Sagua 10 ds., with sugar to H. D. Brookman & Co. Experienced very heavy weather, split sails, sprung spars, and sprung a leak so badly as to compel five men to be kept at the pumps constantly. 19th ult., passed Double-headed Shot Keys Light-house, but was not lighted. Nov. 21, off Carysfort, spoke brig Manzanilla, of Harpswell, from Matanzas, for Portland.

Bark British Tar, (Br.,) Hunter, Limerick, 31 ds., in ballast to order. Had heavy weather.

Bark Margaret, (Br.,) Cumminger, St. Marys, N. S., 10 ds., in ballast to order.

Bark Hedwig, (Sw.,) Harmargan, Rio Janeiro, vi Havana, 17 ds., with coffee to order.

Bark E. A. Chase, Milliken, Salt Cay, T. I., with salt to master. Sld. in co. with schr. Lizzie Sturges, for New-York. Left no vessels.

Bark Von Laffert. Lehsen, (Mecklg.,) Dade, Gloucester, Eng., 35 ds., in ballast to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark Augusta C. Small, (Br., of Windsor, N. S.,) Joyce, Windsor, N. S., 9 ds., to B. F. Small.

Barkantine Bonito, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Richan, Savanna la Mar 27 ds., with logwood to Henry & De Cordova.

Brig North Point, Smith, Rio Janeiro Oct. 9, in ballast to S. & C. S. Johnson. Oct. 26, in a tornado, lost foretopsail and foresail, blowing all the rest of the sails set to pieces, and sustained other damage; 27th, bore away for St. Thomas, to procure sails and running rigging, but could not reach there on account of the westerly winds prevailing. Nov. 13, lat. 28 16, lon. 62 34, blew to pieces the remaining topsail. Nov. 16, lat. 33 21, lon. 67, lost mainsail from the second reef to the gaff, blew two jibs and foretopmast staysail to pieces; since passing lat. 28 have had very severe gales and bad weather; was driven as far east as George's Shoal. Nov. 23, lat. 34 3, lon. 67, boarded brig J. West, of Bangor, Hordison, from Machias for Jacmel, 4 ds. out, who very kindly supplied us with canvas, twine, oil, &c.

Brig St. Agnes, (Br., of Halifax,) Mills, Cardenas 21 ds., with molasses to J. F. Whitney & Co. Had heavy weather most of the passage, and on the 16th sprung a leak, and was compelled to throw overboard deck-load of 25 hhds.. and stove a number of hhds. in the hold in order to lighten the vessel.

Brig Samuel Killam, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Cann, Gibraltar Oct. 23, with wool and cork to Thomas James. Experienced heavy weather. lost and split sails, &c.

Brig L. McArnold, (Br.,) Atkins, Dorchester, N. B., 12 ds., with stone to master.

Brig Magna Charta, (Br., of Windsor, N. S.,) Lynes, Demerara Oct. 29, via St. Thomas Nov. 10, in ballast to J. R. De Wolff.

Brig Harriet Dobing, (Br., of Hartlepool,) Borsing, Bordeaux, 60 ds., in ballast, to order. No date, off Nantucket, boarded the wreck of schr. Congress, Searsport, Me., water-logged and abandoned, with main-boom broke.

Brig Giorgieto, (Aust.,) Dimmich, Antwerp, 33 ds., in ballast, to Holmboe & Co.

Brig Ina, (Br., of Kingston, Jam.,) Lancey, Cumberland Harbor Nov. 8, with sugar to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. D. B. Baylis, (of Brookhaven,) Jayne, East Caicos, T. I., 15 ds., with salt and molasses to master. Left no Am. vessels. Sld. in co. with schr. Louisa Fraser, for New-York.

Schr. Sir Colin Campbell, (Br., of Halifax, N. S.,) Vegus, Demerara Nov. 2, with sugar to Smith, Jones & Co.

Schr. Arctic, Hix, Baltimore, 4 ds., with flour to Merrill & Abbott.

Schr. Swan, (Br.,) Remsen, Halifax, 6 ds., with fish to Woodruff & Co.

Schr. Henry Laurens, Johnson, Elizabethport, with coal for Boston.

Schr. Canova, Fullerton, Ellsworth 6 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Fannie Keating, Snow, Calais 5 ds., with hay for Philadelphia.

Schr. Minnehaha, Young, Newport, in ballast.

Schr. Tradesman, Quinn, Tarrytown, with brick.

Schr. R. S. Dean, Cook, Taunton, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Elizabeth, ——, Rondout, coal for Boston.

Schr. Chief, Smith, Barnstable 2 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Almira T. Briggs, Providence, in ballast.

Schr. S. L. Crocker, Presby, Taunton, for Philadelphia.

Sloop John Whitby, Henderson, Philadelphia 2 ds., with oats to B. N. Fox & Co.

Sloop Blackstone, Reynolds, Providence, mdse.

WIND—At 9 P. M., S. E., and fresh.

Below.

Bark Ilva, from Maracaibo.

Bark E. A. Chase.

Brig Ganges, from Maracaibo.—All by pilot boat Geo. Steers, No. 6.

A large ship-rigged man-of-war, painted black, apparently British, ran into the Lower Bay last evening, and anchored.

Sailed.

Nov. 30—Ships Bavaria, Havre; Leona, London; Saracen, do.; Norge, (Norw.,) Cork; China, (Br.,) Liverpool; Excelsior, do.; M. Livingston, Havre; Emeralda, London; Rufus Choate, Havre. Bark Harbinger, Cork. Brigs Beavr, (Br.,) Galway; Jane, (Br.,) St. Domingo; W. H. Townsend, Plymouth; Number One, (Pr.,) Cork; Costa Rica, Aspinwall.

Dec. 1—From Quarantine, H. B. M. gunboat Racer, Charleston Bar, via Port Royal.

Spoken, &c.

D. Godfrey—bark, of Boston, Hall, for West Coast of Africa, exchanged signals with, Nov. 27, lat. 40 28, lon. [illegible].

Flora McDonald—ship, exchanged signals with near Gulf Stream, Nov. 26, lat. 35 1, lon. 73.

Geo. Arnas—brig, from Boston Cardenas, Nov. 21, lat. 34 50, lon. 73.

Kate Lincoln—bark, from Matanzas for Turks Island, Nov. 18, lat. 27 43, lon. 71.

Lapwing—bark, of Baltimore, Kelly, 35 ds. from Rio Janeiro for Baltimore, Nov. 21, lat. 34 50, lon. 73.

Margaret—brig, of Yarmouth, N. S., Nov. 25, lat. [illegible], lon. 66 44.

Thos. Harward—ship, of Bath, from London for Rio Janeiro, Oct. 36, lat. 2 35 S., lon. 32 15.

Foreign Ports.

At Demerara, Nov. 2, ship Beverly, from Calcutta for Boston; put in for orders.

At Kingston, Jam., Nov. 8, brig Leange, for Philadelphia, to sail next day.

At Sagua, Nov. 19, brig California, of and for Bristol, R. B., to sail 23d.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—THE ADVERTISER, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge) with directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for consumption, asthma, bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted; and he hopes every sufferer may try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburgh, Kings County, N. Y.

DR. HOMER BOSTWICK, AUTHOR OF SEVERAL Medical Books, will continue the practice of Medicine and Surgery, at No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors West of Broadway.